

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851.

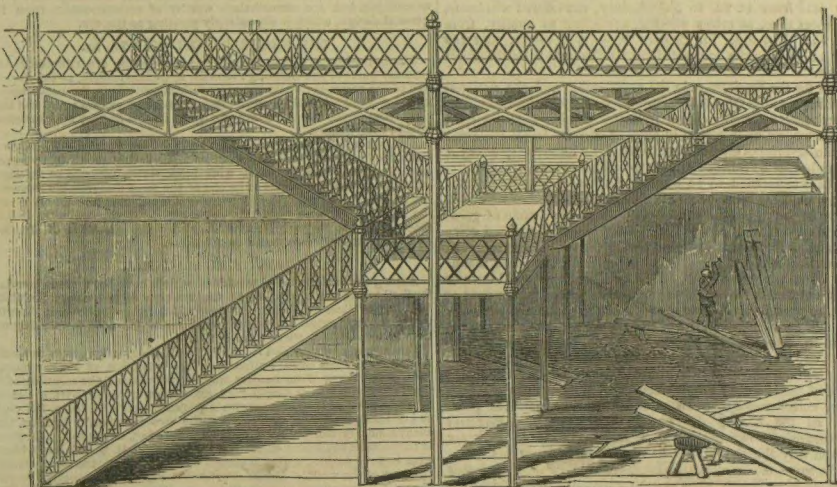
[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

COTTON, AND COTTON-WASTE.

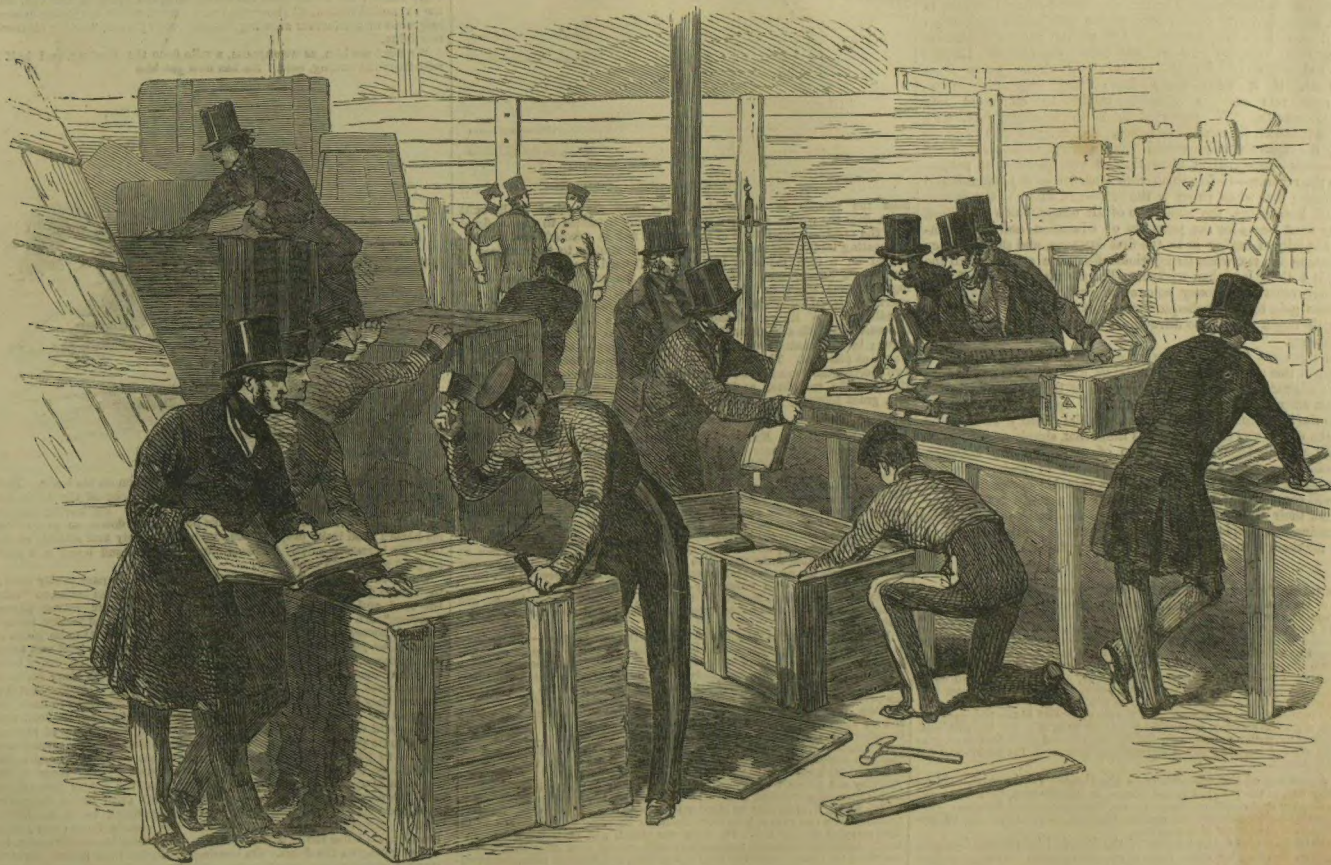
ENGLAND, as a manufacturing country, may be said to live by its cottons, its woollens, and its hardware. The Government never, that we know of, levied an Excise duty upon the manufacture of wool, for that would have offended the landed interest; nor upon hardware, because it would have cost more to collect such a tax than it would have brought into the Treasury; but it sent Excisemen for many years into the cotton-mills, as it now sends them into the paper-mills. From the very infancy of the cotton manufacture until the year 1830, this important branch of the national industry was burdened with an Excise duty, to the great vexation, annoyance, and injury of the manufacturer, and to the loss and detriment of the people—compelled to pay more for their clothing than they would otherwise have done, and deprived of remunerative employment which they might otherwise have obtained. The amount of the duty was 3½d. per square yard, amounting, on pieces seven-eighths of a yard in width, to an average of from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per piece; and on those nine-eighths of a yard in width, to 5s. 9d. up to 6s. 3d. Each piece was stamped by the Excise officers at the time of printing, and marked with the length in yards and with the width in centesimal parts of a yard. A drawback was allowed on exportation. The packing of the goods was carried on under the surveillance of the Excise, and each package was sealed by the officers, and an account sent by them to the Excise Office at the port of shipment; and in about a month after, the duty was returned to the exporter. This tax was felt to be a nuisance of the worst kind, as it prevented the natural expansion of a most important trade, diminished the consumption of a necessary and a luxury of life by largely increasing the price, and consequently impoverished the country. But there was so much vitality in the cotton trade, that, in spite of this ill-judged Excise duty, the manufacture continued to increase. In the year 1796, the number of yards that paid duty was 20,620,000; in 1800, the number was 32,870,000; in 1814 it reached 124,610,000; and in 1830, after

fifteen years of peace, and the consequent development of every branch of the national industry, it amounted to 347,450,000 yards. For some years prior to the date last mentioned, the manufacturers of Lancashire had begun to agitate against the grievance of the

Excise duty. Many of their number very constantly evaded it, thereby causing the Government to keep up a large staff of Excise officers to watch over suspected persons. Early in the session of 1831 the subject was brought under the notice of the Legislature,



STAT CASE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



UNPACKING GOODS IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and it was stated, that, out of the £2,000,000 sterling annually levied by this means, more than £1,500,000 was expended in the cost of the extra Excise establishment employed in its collection. The Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer, the late Lord Althorp, in introducing his Budget, on the 11th of February, 1831, acknowledged this fact, and stated explicitly that the Treasury only received 25 per cent. of the whole sum levied for the duty on printed cottons. His Lordship stated further, "that the tax not only operated as an impediment to our manufactures, but was partial in its pressure, and fell almost exclusively on the poorer classes of consumers. It was a tax," he added, "which it was most desirable to have repealed;" and, without burling or equivocation, such as some of his Whig successors in the same office who might be named would possibly have employed under similar circumstances, he announced that the Government had determined to repeal it, and to provide for the estimated deficiency of revenue of £500,000 by imposing an import duty of five-eighths of a penny per pound on raw cotton. The measure was carried, but the import duty was afterwards reduced to five-sixteenths of a penny per pound. It was left to Sir Robert Peel, on his reform of the tariff, to sweep away the last remnant of the burdens upon the manufacture of cotton, by abolishing this small, but vexatious import duty; and to justify, in 1845, the sagacious prediction of Mr. Hume in 1831, who said in committee on Lord Althorp's motion, "that he was sure the duty on raw cotton would only be temporary."

The result is well known. Immediately that the Excise duty was repealed, the trade increased. Employment was extended. Where 100 persons found work in 1830, double the number were employed in five years afterwards; and the quantity of cotton employed in our great manufacturing districts, which in 1830 was upwards of 269,000,000 lb., amounted in 1835 to 325,000,000 lb.; and in 1840 to 331,000,000 lb.; and in 1849, to 776,000,000 lb.; valued by Mr. Porter, in his "Progress of the Nation," at £86,125,840; or an increase in the trade since the duty was repealed of upwards of £51,000,000. Printed cottons in 1851 can be, and are, sold at prices under the amount of the Excise duty levied upon them in 1831; and we learn that calicoes, which formerly paid from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. duty, are offered wholesale, at the present time, at prices varying, according to quality, from 4s. to 5s. 9d. Not even Sir Charles Wood will allege, that the Treasury or the country lost anything by this wise measure of his predecessor.

So much for the Excise in the cotton-mill, and the national benefit which resulted from his extrusion. It happens, however, that the Government, in freeing cotton from the Excise, kept its hand and impolitic hand upon cotton in another shape. In all the large cotton manufactories of Great Britain, there is an immense quantity of waste or refuse, of no value in itself to the manufacturer, and fit only, as far as he is concerned, to be burned, destroyed, or otherwise put out of the way. This waste or refuse, like straw, and other vegetable substances, is, however, the material of which an article of great beauty, utility, and indeed prime necessity in every civilised community, is manufactured. Cotton-waste is the grand ingredient of paper, and is purchased from the cotton-mills by the paper manufacturers at a very cheap rate. If the mill-owners would burn or bury this substance, Government would not interfere, by duty or otherwise, to prevent them; but, as soon as the paper manufacturer takes it and converts it into wealth, the Government sends the excise-man to demand, in the name of the nation, the sum of 13d. per pound, or £14 per ton, before he can be allowed to dispose of it to the public in the shape of the beautiful article of paper. Simply as a question of trade and of employment for the people, the Excise duty upon cotton-waste is quite as important in a national point of view, as the Excise duty upon cotton itself. England manufactures printed calicoes for nearly the whole world. We know of no reason why she should not be the world's paper manufacturer at the same time; unless it be the obstinacy of the present Government that will not even though it have a surplus of revenue at its disposal, relax its hold upon the money which the tax produces. The tax is evaded to such an extent, that the Government in this case, as in that of the Excise duty on cotton goods, is compelled to keep up a staff of Excise-men, which yearly swallows up the total proceeds in order to watch over dishonest or suspected manufacturers. The manufacture of paper, like that in cotton, wool, hardware, or any other article with which the Excise-man does not meddle, would, if left to its natural expansion and growth, employ on a moderate calculation 100,000 additional pairs of hands in two or three years from this time, if it were made free; and vegetable refuse, that now rots on the ground, would be converted into national wealth. If paper were a mere commodity, with which education, literature, morality, and religion had nothing to do, the manufacturers would have a right to demand of the Government—independent altogether of the question of present loss to the revenue—to free them from a burden so unjustifiable and so onerous; but when paper is the vehicle of thought, the instrument of knowledge, the substance of all others which a civilised country most needs for the purposes of education and enlightenment, the folly of taxing it in the first instance, and the obstinacy of retaining the tax when its injurious effects are proved to all the world, is nothing less than wicked. The old plea of lay officials, that they must get money somewhere, will not do in this case. Apparent gain to the Exchequer, may be a real loss to the nation. Such gain ought to have no attractions, even to the most melancholy of Ministers.

If the present Government want encouragement to do what is right upon this question, and if its claims upon their attention, as one of Literature and Religion are not of themselves sufficient, let them refer to the debates in "Hansard" upon the repeal of the Excise duty on cotton, and to the industrial history of England since the day it was taken off. We think that, simply as a question of trade, and the legitimate extension of manufacturing industry, they will then want no further inducement to make worthless cotton-waste as free of the Excise-man as valuable cotton; and that they will cease to stand between 100,000 or perhaps 200,000 persons and their remunerative employment, and between millions of the uneducated people and the cheap instruction that would be provided for them if there were a free-trade in Paper.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The committee of the House of Commons now sitting on the applications of the various turnpike trusts throughout the kingdom for a renewal of their local acts, have received a report from the Secretary of State, to the effect, that, it having been represented to him that considerable saving of expense in this matter might be effected by preliminary inquiries, as has caused such inquiries to be instituted into the circumstances of each of the 14 trusts applying to Parliament this session. In conducting these several inquiries, and endeavouring to effect equitable arrangements between opposing parties, Sir George Grey states that he has been desirous to recommend, as far as practicable in each case, that a portion of the annual income of each trust should be applied to the redemption of the debt at present existing, so that the trust may be in a better financial condition annually, with a prospect of being entirely relieved of its debt as early as possible, without imposing any additional burthens upon the parishes or the public at large.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Cooper Testimonial, held on Saturday last, at the Tatched House Tavern, it was decided, by a large majority, that the best should be placed in the Royal College of Surgeons. The testimonial having exceeded the amount required, a statuette will be presented to each contributor of one guinea.

On Saturday night, the keepers of the Ribble Lighthouse, Lytham, reported that 100 birds, some of excellent quality. On foggy or hazy days they are much used by the light, and fly against the glass lantern. Some of the birds, which they instantly kill themselves, others disable them, but the greater number receive no injury, and keep fluttering about until they are again held.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

THE STAIRCASES.

The View of one of the Staircases, which are all precisely of the same design and construction, is taken from the cross gallery on the west side of the transept.

In each staircase there are four flights of steps, two on the same side, ascending from the ground-floor to the half-way landing, and two, one on either side of the half-way landing, ascending to the galleries. In each flight there are twenty-one steps, which are 13½ inches wide, 7 feet 4½ inches long, and 13 inch thick, and are made of a wood at present very little known in this country, called *sabicea*—a species of mahogany, but of greater specific gravity; it is of a reddish-brown colour, and very hard, and appears likely to suit the heavy traffic of the millions who will ascend and descend the staircases during the continuance of the Exhibition.

The risers are of deal, 6½ inches high and 13 inch thick, and are bolted to open spandril irons having profile flanges; and these again rest on the cast-iron stringers or carriages, to which they are bolted. Each stringer is 12 inches in depth, with top and bottom flange, the former being 4½ inches wide and parallel throughout, and the latter 7 inches wide in the middle, and tapering to 3 inches at each end. The web is ½ inch thick at bottom, and 1 inch at top.

The lower stringers are firmly secured by bolts to extra strong wooden joists where they rest on the floor, and at top are bolted through the tops of the cast-iron columns which support the half-way landing.

The upper stringers rest at bottom on the iron trimmers which support the half-way landing, and at top are secured to extra strong gallery girders, made of somewhat different pattern, to receive the same, being in each case firmly secured by bolts to the iron trimmers and girders respectively.

The columns are of similar design to those throughout the Building, but are only 5 inches instead of 8 inches in diameter, and 10 feet 7 inches high; they have similar bases to the larger columns of the Building, already alluded to, and also rest on concrete foundations.

The newels and balustrading are of cast iron, the latter of a diamond pattern, to correspond in some sort with the gallery railing; the hand-rails are of rounded Honduras mahogany.

The wells of staircases are each 15 feet 7½ inches long, and 7 feet 9 inches wide, formed by cross bearers, 16 inches deep by 7 inches thick, and trimmers, 16 inches deep and 3½ inches thick. The joists of the cross gallery floor are supported at one end on wooden plates resting on the tops of girders, and at the other end are framed into the trimmers. The staircases have been constructed especially with a view to strength, but are nevertheless worthy of commendation from their general design, which is exceedingly pleasing to the eye.

THE REFRESHMENT COURTS, &c.

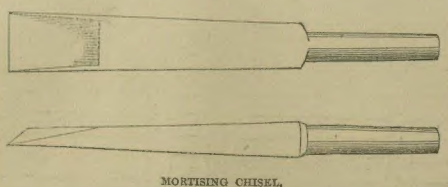
The Refreshment Courts and other conveniences are situated in three separate parts of the Building; that for first-class feeders, at the northern end of the transept; while the second-class court is in the north-west division of the ground-floor, near the machinery in motion; and the third-class court in the north-eastern division, in the district appropriated to foreign contributors.

An inspection of the second-class Refreshment Court discovered to our astonished vision other "conveniences" presenting an unseemly appearance, the whole being enclosed with brick walls, hitherto so strictly repudiated, which causes this to be one of the most disagreeable features of the interior. The only way to get over this unfortunate affair is to cover the exterior of these indignities enigmatically. If covered with looking-glass, in panels, properly decorated under the direction of Mr. Owen Jones, this sad eye-sore would be got rid of.

MORTISING MACHINE.

Among the various useful machines which have been made available for facilitating the operations in the erection of the Great Exhibition Building of Glass in Hyde-park, and which have mostly been described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, there is one used for making mortises in wood, which we omitted to notice.

Our attention was called to it a few days since, and we now present an illustration of this useful contrivance, the invention of Mr. Furness, of Liverpool. Some of our readers may not understand the meaning of the word *mortise*, which is simply "an excavation recessed within the surface of a piece of timber to receive a projection called a *tenon*, left on the end of another piece, in order to fit the two together." Usually, these excavations, or mortises, are made by hand; but, owing to the thousands of mortises in the sashes of the Great Building, it would have been a most tedious process, and also caused much delay in the completion of this part of the work. By Mr. Furness' machine, seven or eight mortises are cut out during the time occupied in cutting out a single one by hand. The machine is worked by the foot of the operator, who moves a treadle, which when levered down connects the foot with the handle, to a vertical rod in front of the machine, to which, by means of the chisel, which may vary in size from the eighth of an inch up to 2 inches; that used for the sash-work at the Building is here shown. Every



MORTISING CHISEL.

time the treadle is depressed by the foot the chisel is brought down into the wood; and by a wooden spring attached to a beam fixed over the machine, the return of the vertical rod is effected, and so a reciprocating motion carried on. The piece of timber to be mortised is placed on a rest, made of two pieces of hard wood, in front of a carpenter's bench, and a fence fixed at the top of the rest, leaving sufficient room for the timber in front. The joiner, while the operation is in progress, presses the wood against the rest. In the middle of the frame of the machine is a gauge-wheel worked in connexion with a horizontal screw attached to the frame of the machine; by this contrivance the chisel may be moved backwards or forwards at pleasure. The iron frame of the gauge-wheel is attached to two horizontal rods, working between the front and back uprights of the machine, and being connected with the vertical chisel rod, great accuracy is attained in forming the mortises.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN LIVERPOOL.—Subscriptions have been opened for these poor exiles, to raise funds for their support. Those who have gone to America, before leaving, addressed the following letter, signed by twenty-six of them, to Mr. Dwyer:—"Respected countryman!—You are here with requested to interpret our feelings of gratitude towards the Government of this glorious and free country, for the generous and liberal way in which we have been provided for during our stay here, as well as for the arrangements which have been made for our passage to America. You will, in like manner, offer our warmest thanks to the worthy Edward Rushton, Esq., the magistrate of this town, for the humanity and kindness he evinced in mitigating, like an endearing father, our sufferings. You will further beg to put the notice of thanks towards the generous inhabitants of this town, who received us with so much sympathy, and so generously subscribed to our relief. You will personally see G. H., Esq., Messrs. G. H., P. G., and their Welsh friends, and assure them that we shall never forget the kindness which we have received at their hands."

EXTENSIVE WOOLLEN-CLOTH ROBBERIES AT LEEDS.—On Saturday last the Leeds magistrates brought to a close several lengthened examinations arising out of a charge of felony brought against Mr. George Oddy, a woollen-cloth manufacturer and dealer, residing at Wortley Moor Side, near Leeds. The prisoner, in addition to manufacturing cloth on his own account, has bartered a good deal for other goods, and carried on a rather extensive business. Recently, several robberies of cloth-mills have taken place at Pudsey in the neighbourhood; but, until last week, nothing transpired to lead to the detection of the thieves, or the recovery of the stolen property. On Monday, from information previously received, Inspector Child obtained from the Leeds justices a warrant authorising him to search the house of Mr. Oddy. In the meantime his house was watched by the constables of Pudsey (Messrs. John Fearnley and James Halliday), in order to prevent any being conveyed away; and, after watching at the New Inn, kept by Mr. Pickles, which is near Oddy's house, from Sunday to Monday afternoon, Oddy was seen to leave his premises with two ends of blue cloth upon his back, he being followed by his wife and another man. The cloth was seized, and Oddy taken into custody. Inspector Child and police-officer Kell arrived soon after this, and, on searching the house, found two ends of blue cloth in a finished state, some remnants of cloth, and other articles detailed in the evidence. In defence, the prisoner said that he had received the cloth of a woman named Hargrove, who resides near him, but this was denied by her, and, after a long examination, the prisoner was committed for trial.

HORSEMEN.

ANY person accustomed to pay the slightest attention to horsemanship, must have remarked the striking difference between the seats, manner, and general appearance of men on horseback; this arising from very natural causes, namely, the different way in which each has been first taught, the description of animal he has been accustomed to ride, and the different situations in which his practice in riding has been called forth. There is a slight difference in the manner of every class of men accustomed to ride for each particular purpose; but the most striking difference of manner is exhibited in the jockey, the huntsman, the post-boy or postillion, the dealer's man, and the military rider. These are all horsemen in their several ways; and we propose giving our readers different illustrations of the manner, seat, and general appearance of each of these classes of horsemen, with such remarks as, we trust, will be found useful; and, further, pointing out where the marked difference is most strongly shown, and the causes that have produced such different effects. We begin with

THE JOCKEY.

Men accustomed to see jockeys in their saddles would at once detect the man in the habit of riding race-horses, if he was merely asked to give any galloping horse a canter: we might, in fact, say the habits of the man would be detected on any horse and in any pace.

This same sort of seat and general manner on horseback of jockeys is contracted from their having been all trained in the same school, namely the training stable; and, further, from their having all learned to ride on the same description of horse. It is quite true that race-horses vary a great deal in their habits when going—some being very hard pullers, others merely free-goers who pull moderately; a few perfectly easy and pleasant to ride, others exceedingly wild and playful; many tricky, and with it cunning and lurching when doing work; and some so lazy, that they require getting along every yard they go; but, with all these differences in their habits and tempers, they are still race-horses and none of them do their three paces like any other description of horse; consequently, men accustomed to ride only such horses all acquire different habits from men used to ride a different description of animal.

Our first illustration (*Just after the Start*) supposes the start to have



JUST AFTER THE START.

taken place; and, as such a horse as it represents is usually a ready starter, we cannot help him to have jumped off, either with the lead, or among the leading horses. He is going faster than the jockey wishes, but he well knows the temper of such a horse will not bear contradiction; and, should he attempt to check him at once, or rudely pull him together, he would fight at such restraint, and with that exertion and fretting, which he certainly would do, he would exhaust himself more than by being permitted for a short distance to have, in some measure, his own way. Our jockey is seen sitting close to, and quietly on, his saddle, his hands moderately low, steadying his horse's head; his feet placed so as to give him firm hold of his stirrups; an incautious movement of a hand, an arm, an undue pressure of a leg, or a sudden shifting of the seat would, with such a horse, cause a severe, or probably a bolt, or an attempt to bolt, out of the course. Our jockey is patiently waiting till he finds his horse, from having to a certain degree had his freak out, will become more placid in his temper, and disposed to yield obedience to the hand, bridle, and wishes of the rider.

We will now look at the horse. The upward turn of the dock or tail, the ears neither pointed backwards nor forwards, but kept so as to catch every sound; the strain upon the martingale, the stare of the eye, and the expanded nostril, all show great excitement, which our jockey evinces judgment in not further arousing, but, in Scotch phrase, "biding his time" to subdue.

We next see him, as we suppose, a mile from the starting, and half a mile from the ending, post. He has now got him



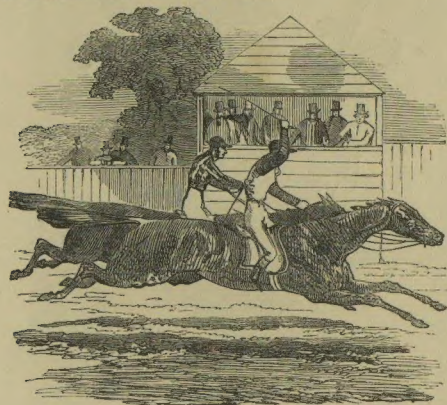
SETTLED TO HIS STRIDE.

We here perceive our jockey in a different position on his horse. He is leaning forwards, so as to take a portion of his weight off the loins, and throwing it more on the stronger part of his horse. He having become amenable to the bit, the jockey has his hands well down, so as to keep his horse's head in its proper place, and bearing fairly and steadily on the bit. He is resting quietly on his stirrups, and man and horse now seem on good terms with each other.

Our jockey has previously been told to "make the pace pretty good," to "make good use of his horse," or, in more common terms, "take the lead and keep it;" such directions, or, in more racing phrase "orders," are perfectly understood by the experienced jockey, though they are somewhat dangerous ones (particularly the last) to be given to boys. Our jockey knows perfectly well, that taking the lead and keeping it does not comprehend his racing with and beating off every horse that may during the race come up head and girth with him; for he is quite aware that horses are sometimes entered in a stake (that is, a known they have no chance of winning) merely for them to force the running for some favourite from the stable, so disputing the lead with such would only be, our jockey knows, expending the powers of his own horse to no purpose. He knows that taking the lead only means as it relates to particular horses in the race, whose powers of speed at the finish may be known, or considered, to be greater than those of the horse he is upon; and, relying on his stoutness, he orders his man to mean that the pace may be such as to so far cut down other horses dangerous from their speed, and thus bring them at the finish to be no better, in that particular, than the stouter but less speedy horse: our jockey thus lets his horse stride along at a pace that, from its continuance, and comes telling on the flyers. On nearing home, the best horses begin to single themselves out, that is, come away from their horses, and come up to, or even take, or attempt to take, the lead from our jockey. This is a moment when *head* is wanted. He has hitherto ridden to orders, he must now act on his own judgment. He must not only be guided by

how he feels his own horse under him; but, by watching those in his sight, must judge of how far they are, or are not, in difficulty. If he finds a horse come up and challenge, that he sees is full of running, and feels that the pace has told on his own, he must, in such a case, decline any contest; for the least increased exertion, or perhaps a continuance of the same, will induce, or in truth oblige, his horse to shut up, or, what is the same thing in effect, suddenly diminish his rate of going. He must, on the contrary, at all risks, take a pull at his horse, trusting the pace the leading horses are going will bring them back to him. But, whether it does or not, he will be quite aware that a contest between a nearly beaten horse, and one with his powers less exhausted, will, in most cases, be more than useless, and perfectly so in all, unless the one in point of speed is beyond all comparison superior to the other; and even then the chance of success will depend upon how far the one is more or less exhausted than the other, for it must be quite clear to every one that speed ceases when the powers of exertion are prostrated.

We will conclude our Jockey to have used his own judgment at the critical moment in the race that we have described; we will suppose him to have eased his horse off for a few strides; and, from having husbanded his powers, he finds, from the renewed energy with which he goes, that, win or lose, he did the only judicious thing to do for the benefit of his horse and master. We next see him the



LAST STRIDE BUT ONE

rom the winning-post. He has quietly shifted his seat, and is sitting down in his saddle. A few strides before this, we should have seen him

more in his first position, but his arms higher yet shaking, supporting his horse. He then takes his reins in one hand, gets his whip up, and threatens his horse. If he springs to that, and as he sees his antagonist is doing his best, he is justified in hoping the race is his; for he feels he has enough left in his horse to go in and win. If, on the contrary, his horse being a free one, he finds he cannot come when he calls on him, or answer to a threaten—if he is not then actually leading, he feels his chance is all but out. To punish a free horse at any distance from the finish would be more likely to make him averse, or shorten his stroke, than extend or quicken it: he reserves, therefore, this last resource to the latest moment—a very few strides from home; and at the last stride but one, we see him, with his arm extended, giving his horse the free use of his head, to make all the momentary exertion he is capable of, and, further, in so close a thing, to gain perhaps half a head by the elongation of his horse's neck, and the projection of his nose: he made his rush six strides only from the winning-chair. His game horse answers to the whip and spur: each of the last half-dozen strides brings him a few inches in advance, and he lands him a winner by a head. Had he made his rush before he did, probably his horse would not have lasted at the pace to the finish; had he deferred it longer, he would have been too late: as it was, he just nicked it.

RUNNING MATCH OF TEN MILES FOR TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS A SIDE, BETWEEN COOK OF GREENWICH, AND BIRKHEAD OF SHEFFIELD.

This event, which had occupied a good deal of the attention of amateurs of pedestrianism, came off on Monday last, at Copenhagen House. In honour of the several matches fixed for Monday and Tuesday, the running-course had been widened, and newly gravelled for the occasion; and, had the weather been even moderately propitious, would have afforded one of the finest circuit runs in the neighbourhood of London, three times round completing a mile.

In hopes of the deluge of rain ceasing, the men did not come to the starting-post till past four o'clock. In such inclement weather, no attempt was made of any display of the preliminary canter; but, on the word "Go!" being given, like *Lady Macbeth's* guests, they went at once. Odds on starting nearly even—perhaps Birkhead for choice. Cook jumped off with a slight lead, but Birkhead soon collared his man, and on coming round to the starting-post they were abreast. In this way the first five miles were run, each alternately leading a few yards. These five miles, notwithstanding the soaked state of the course, were done considerably under twenty-seven minutes. Cook certainly showed as the handsomest runner, and, to ordinary observers, the strongest also; in proof of which, at this period of the race, odds were betted in his favour, and this opinion prevailed till the seventh mile was completed. In going the next mile, Cook fell. He was picked up by his friends; and Birkhead then, patronising a great coat, slackened his speed, and finished the distance at his leisure. Cook, after being taken from the ground, was brought back, and also completed his ten miles.

On ascending to the large room, we found it crammed, and our ears were saluted by strains more loud than sweet from the partisans of the winning and losing men. Controversy was at high pressure, till the

arrival of Mr. Garra, the proprietor of the grounds, who had voluntarily accepted the responsible and unpleasant office of referee, put a stop to it, by fearlessly, decisively, and in true sporting spirit, doing the only thing a man determined on straightforward and honourable conduct could do, namely, awarding the prize to the winning man. Cook said he was knocked down by Birkhead's elbow: in reference to that we merely say "Bah!"

After this, in spite of the lateness of the hour, the match came off between Cook of Notting-hill, and Hannant, of Stepney, 140 yards, to clear ten hurdles; Hannant, to the surprise of many, winning by about thirty yards.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, from 600 to 700 of a sort not to be deterred by trifles were on the ground, many of whom were professionals; among them old Smith, who was engaged in an eight-mile walking match on the following day, looking fresh as paint and hard as nails—long may he continue so!

The weather on Tuesday being worse, if possible, than Monday, the three events to come on were very properly put off under such untoward circumstances.

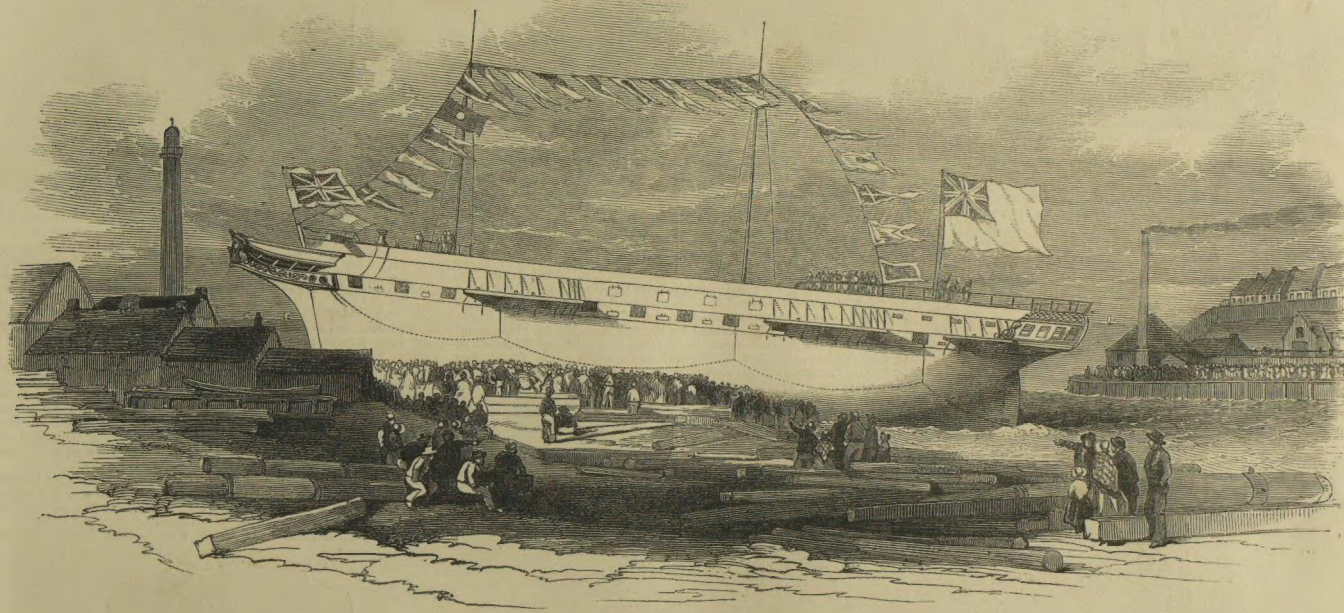
C. Westhall and Jesse Smith, who were to have run a mile race on this day, Smith receiving 30 yards start, had a little spurt by way of keeping their notes in time, three times round the course. As this was merely done in the best spirit and good fellowship to keep something alive, and themselves in exercise, though a fastish thing, it matters little how it was run; indeed, stating particulars might mislead; but, from the different style of running of the men, whenever the match comes off, as far as our opinion is concerned—if all is meant straight, which we have no reason to doubt—we book the event on one side as certain.

LAUNCH OF THE "CHOWRINGHEE," AT SUNDERLAND.

This fine vessel was launched from the ship-building yard of Mr. William Pile, Jun., Northland, Sunderland, on the 3rd inst. The weather was fine, and the spectacle was witnessed by thousands of spectators, without any accident.

The *Chowringhee* is a frigate-built ship, of 1000 tons burthen, new measure, classed A. 1, 13 years, and is the property of John Hay, Esq., of Cresswell House, near Sunderland. Length of keel and rake, 170 feet; extreme breadth, 31½ feet; depth of hold, 21½ feet. This is the first vessel built in Sunderland whose length is five times her breadth, and the longest ever launched in the Wear. She is a beautiful model, combining great carrying capacity with fast-sailing qualities and extraordinary strength. Her iron fastenings are peculiar, and embrace many important improvements, the iron knees alone being upwards of 60 tons weight! The cabins are capacious; and the fittings, which are in a style of great elegance, have been executed under the superintendence of Captain George Brown, her commander. The decorations are by Messrs. Lindsay, of Sunderland, and are of beautiful design, richly relieved with black and gold. The figure-head represents a Bengalee struggling with a tiger.

Altogether, the *Chowringhee* will add greatly to the ship-building reputation of Sunderland. Mr. Pile is also building a ship of 600 tons; two clipper brigs, of 300 tons each; and a clipper barque, of 500 tons.



LAUNCH OF THE "CHOWRINGHEE," AT SUNDERLAND.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

On Tuesday a public meeting took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, to promote the establishment of an institution of this character at Chelsea.

Lord Ashley presided. He dwelt on the necessity for such an institution as this. Children were peculiarly sensible to insalubrious influences, arising from the condition of the place where they resided, and an hospital was required where the best sanitary condition might be afforded to them. The three following conditions were laid down in a preliminary report as requisite for the establishment of a suitable hospital: viz.:

- 1st.—A situation sufficiently remote from the crowded part of the metropolis, to ensure to the inmates of the building the advantages of pure air and good ventilation.
- 2d.—A site sufficiently spacious to allow of the formation of a garden, or play-ground, for the exercise and amusement of those children who are convalescent.
- 3d.—A building so arranged as to provide for the complete separation from the rest of any children suffering from contagious fevers; and to contain distinct wards for convalescent children, in order that the quiet necessary for those who are seriously ill may be undisturbed.

Lord Carlisle said it must have occurred to all, that, if there was any class with whom we might not run any risk, it was the sick poor: with respect to them, we know that the Saviour ever attended to them; and of the young children, they were not to be prevented from being brought to him. The young and the sick were the peculiar care of those who had within them the kind sympathies of human nature. The statistics of infant mortality were the strongest argument which could be used in favour of an institution like this. The noble Lord moved:—

That, as great and numerous evils are experienced by all classes of the community from the want of an hospital exclusively devoted to the reception and medical treatment of sick children, the formation of such an institution may be made, under the blessing of Almighty God, a means of relieving the sufferings of the poor, and of conferring important benefits upon society at large. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of London stated that they were met that day to supply a want which had been long felt in this country. The population of this vast metropolis had for a long period increased at the rate of 30,000 a year, but the charitable institutions had not increased to a proportionate extent. He had contributed thirty years ago to the formation of the Dispensary for Children, and that institution had dispensed its aid to 12,000; and in that number the mortality was 1 in 40, while it was 1 in 35 with respect to other persons; but a dispensary could not render all the aid that was required. The healing art with respect to young children was far behind what it was with respect to adults. The welfare of the poorer classes of society was peculiarly dependent upon the state of their health, and no person could visit the poor without perceiving how their diseases were aggravated by imprudent management. This institution was intended to afford the means of treating their diseases in a manner of which their own homes did not admit; and it was to be expected that it would afford the means of advancing the medical art, by the opportunities it offered for observing the diseases of childhood.

After some observations from Sir R. Inglis, M.P., Dr. Burrows, and other gen-

tiemen, the resolution was agreed to; as also was a resolution empowering the provisional committee to appoint the first committee of the hospital and the medical officers, and approving of the rules.

HOTEL AND TAVERN KEEPERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the supporters of this charity was held on Monday morning at the Craven Hotel, Craven-street, Strand; Mr. Samuel Lovegrove in the chair. The minutes of former meetings having been confirmed, the report of the committee was presented. During the past year twenty-two annuitants had received various sums from the society, making in the aggregate £264 18s. The receipts from subscriptions and donations, including a legacy from the late Mr. Peacock, of the City of London Tavern, amounted to £265 18s. 9d. The receipts from funded property swelled this amount to £274 4s. 6d. The total amount invested at present was £5387 19s. 4d. The expenditure fell short of the receipts by £40 7s. 6d., after the investment of £101 6s. 3d., which was included under that head. The report noticed in terms of regret the death of the Duke of Cambridge and other patrons of the institution, and acknowledged the warm support which the committee had received, and the steady progress of the charity.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday, an adjourned court of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers was held at the office, Greek-street, Soho. Present: Viscount Ebrington, M.P., in the chair; Capt. Dawson; Messrs. Stevenson, Lawes, Hawes, and Hardwicke. A report drawn up by the district surveyor, and approved of by Mr. Foster, recommending the laying down of water pipes, and the employment of other means for the sanitary improvement of various unhealthy localities in Jacob's Island and other parts of the metropolis, was read and adopted. The following works, which had been examined and approved of in committee, were also determined upon:—The laying down of 2210 feet of 9-inch pipe sewers in different parts of the Newington district, the total estimate being £180; laying down 70 feet of 12-inch pipe sewer in Cross Keys-new, Marybone district, estimate £10 10s.; constructing 900 feet of sewer along Burton-street and Collingwood-place, Bethnal-green district, estimate £260; 300 feet of 2-feet barrel drain, and 900 feet of 18-inch pipe sewer in High-street and Sydenham-hill; 550 feet of 12-inch in Willow-street, and 350 of 9-inch in Souther's-row district, estimate £235; constructing 18 gullies in the Hammer-smith, Kent-road, and Whitechapel districts, estimate cost, £60. A rate of 6d. in the pound, for two years, was ordered to be levied upon the Finsbury and Counter's-creek districts; after which some routine business was transacted, and the court adjourned.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION, BEAUMONT-SQUARE, MILE END.

Among the many useful institutions in this country formed for the purpose of instruction and amusement for the middle classes, the Literary and Philosophical Institution, founded by the late Mr. Barber Beaumont, merits especial notice

from the public Journalist. The late Mr. Barber Beaumont was no common man. During life he was principally known to the public by his long connexion as managing director with the County Fire-office, but his memory will best be held in respect and remembrance by the Literary and Philosophical Institution in Beaumont-square, of which he was the founder and patron, and which owes not only its existence, but all its usefulness, to his private exertions and munificence. Mr. Barber Beaumont began life as an artist, The Royal Academy of Somerset House received some of his performances in the historical line, and he was honoured with several medals by the Society of Arts. He also acquired no inconsiderable distinction as an author. His descriptive "Tour in South Wales," "Essay on Provident Savings-banks," and "Essay on Criminal Jurisprudence," sufficiently attest the varied and practical qualities of his mind.

Mr. B. Beaumont was especially the working man's friend. It was the great object of his life to promote their comforts and to contribute to their moral elevation. The Literary and Philosophical Institution took its rise from this patriotic feeling. No sooner was the idea perfected, than it was carried out with the accustomed energy of its originator. Mr. B. Beaumont was untiring in his superintendence during the progress of the works. The building rose, it may be said, beneath his eye; and there is reason to believe that the constant exposure to the weather while engaged in this work had the effect of aggravating those asthmatic paroxysms to which in the latter years of his life he was subject, and finally of putting a period to his career of practical usefulness. Mr. Beaumont, besides giving the land on which the building is erected, endowed it with the sum of £13,000; making an amount little short of £20,000, which he voluntarily gave for the instruction and improvement of the public. From the time when the Institution opened, in 1840, up to the present period, it has made most gratifying progress. The number of members for the first year was 171; the number for the year 1850 was 300. The Institution is fitted up with a commodious reading-room and a library, already exceeding 2000 volumes in extent. There are classes for instruction in music, languages, and literary subjects. Lectures by popular lecturers are given at stated periods; and, in order to combine amusement with the higher purposes of the Institution, a series of concerts and musical entertainments are arranged for the autumn and winter months.

Mr. Barber Beaumont left his son, Mr. J. A. Beaumont (the managing director of the County Fire-office), to carry out his wishes in this and other public objects. This duty has been faithfully and most successfully discharged; and the Silver Medal, of which the accompanying is a copy, has been struck for the purpose of being presented to the numerous friends of the late founder of the Institution, and to those who have afforded to Mr. Barber Beaumont their valuable assistance in carrying out a work which involves so many gratifying associations. The Medal is by Collis, and is esteemed a very fine work of art. We understand it will form one of the subjects for exhibition in the Crystal Palace.



THE LEAMINGTON MILITARY STEEPLE-CHASE CUP.

LEAMINGTON PRIZE CUPS.

These elegant prizes, contested for at the Warwick and Leamington Spring Meeting, during the past week, are from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer), 156, New Bond-street.

The Military Steeple-chase Cup has a round body, ornamented with a

shield on each side, one bearing a representation of a Jockey; the other, of the Race. The Cup has an ornamental foot and stem, and handles; and a military figure on the cover for button: it is gilt throughout.

The Leamington Hunt Cup is of Grecian form, and has a bold relief on each side: one, saddling for the race; the other, preparing to start. The body and foot are flat-chased, Grecian ornament; and on the lid is a figure of Victory for the button.

PLATE PRESENTED TO THE 73RD REGIMENT.

A PAIR of superb Claret Jugs, of large size, have just been presented to the 73rd Regiment, by Major-General Sir John Grey, K.C.B., Colonel of



PLATE PRESENTED TO THE 73RD REGIMENT.

that corps. We have engraved one of these magnificent vessels. They are from the factory of Messrs. Turner, New Bond-street; and, for graceful design, correct modelling, and exquisite finish, may be pronounced as among the finest specimens of art.

PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN W. ALLAN, OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET "DEE."

The Silver Speaking-Trumpet represented in the Engraving, is the gift of the saloon passengers on board the Royal mail steam-packet *Dee*, on her twentieth voyage from San Juan to Chagres, and subscribed for by them, on the 6th October, 1850, as a token of their esteem for him as a gentleman, an officer, and a seaman.

The Trumpet was manufactured by Mr. Simpson, No. 55, Strand, and is beautifully engraved, representing the *Dee* on one side of the mouth of it, with emblematic designs of England and America. The Royal arms of England, with America above, and the town arms of Arbroath (Captain Allan's native place), are represented on the side shown in the Engraving.

The reverse side is engraved in the same style, and contains the following inscription, according to the expressed wish of the passengers (chiefly Americans):—

Presented to CAPTAIN ALLAN, of the Royal mail steam-packet *Dee*, by the saloon passengers, on her twentieth voyage from San Juan to Chagres, as a memorial of their respect and esteem. October 6th, 1850.



PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN W. ALLAN, OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET "DEE."



THE BEAUMONT INSTITUTION SILVER MEDAL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



GRAND FANCY BAZAAR AT THE PAVILION, BRIGHTON.

On Thursday and Friday week, the Pavilion was thrown open to the public as a Bazaar, to assist in the liquidation of the debt incurred in building the Brighton Dispensary.

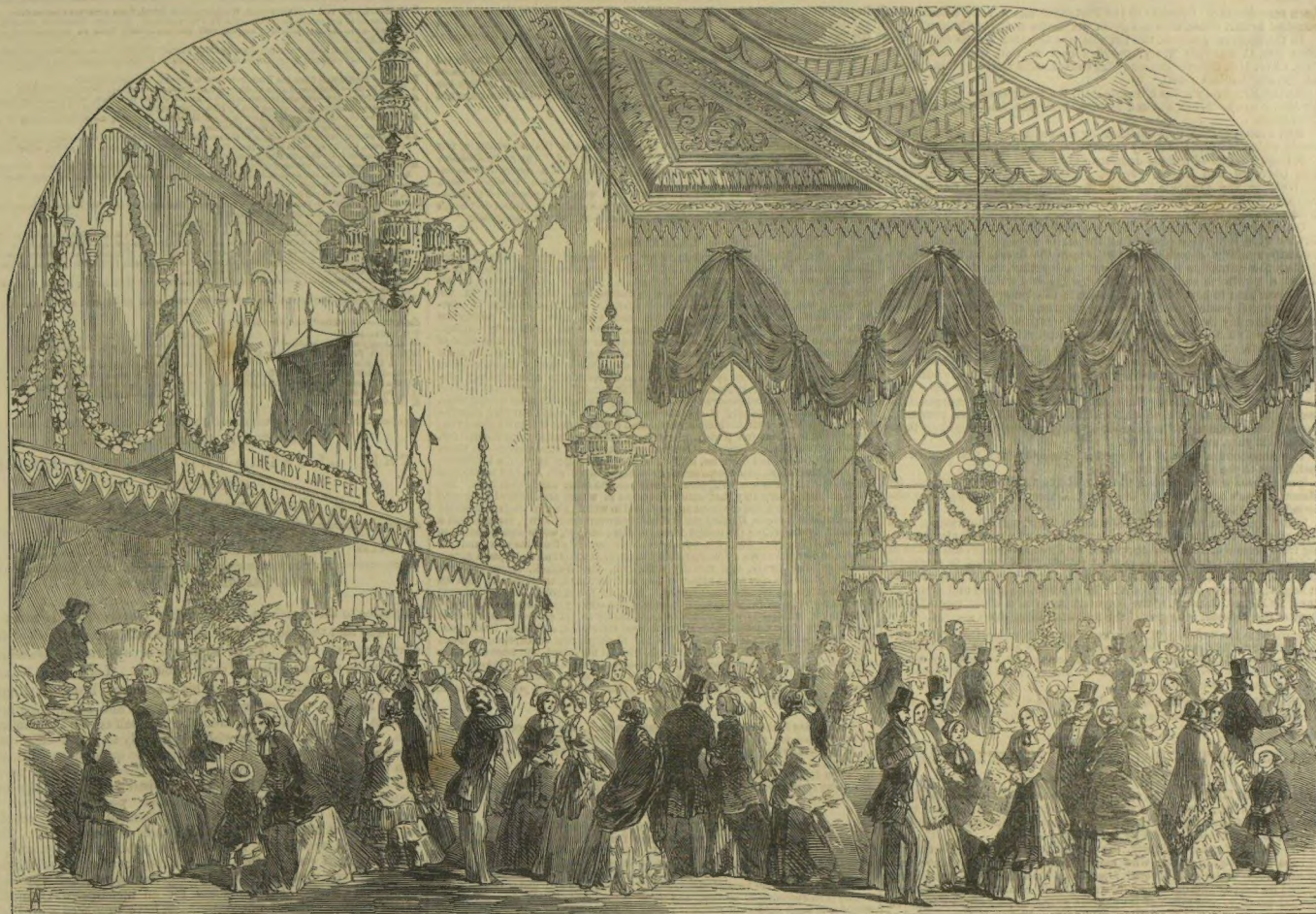
The work of charity was patronised by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and a long list of the nobility and gentry; whilst Lady Jane Peel, the Hon. Mrs. C. Hanbury Tracy, Mrs. Jenks, Mrs. Charles Thelluson, Mrs. Kemys Tynte, and Mrs. Furner engaged to render more active service, by presiding at the stalls. Col. Shewell, of the 8th Royal Irish Hussars, also granted the attendance of the regimental band; and the London and Brighton Railway Directors consented to issue return tickets from London and back on the two days of the Fair.

Under these auspices, the Bazaar was opened on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock; and during the whole of that day, up to five o'clock, the rooms were thronged with elegant company, including all the rank and fashion of the town and neighbourhood.

In the vestibule, the band of the 8th Hussars, Koenig's conductor



THE ANDERSON TESTIMONIAL.



FANCY FAIR IN THE PAVILION, BRIGHTON, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BRIGHTON DISPENSARY.

(brother to the celebrated Herr König), played throughout the day, as the company passed on into the State apartments. The whole of these were devoted to the purposes of the Bazaar, including the Music-room Gallery, the Saloon, the Banqueting-Room Gallery, and the Banqueting-room.

In the Music-room, three stalls in front of the organ were presided over by Lady Jane Peel, assisted by Miss Peel, Lady Catherine Loftus, Miss Louisa Lane, Miss Attree, and others. The appearance of these, and, indeed, of all the stalls, was very light and elegant; festoons of rosettes, varying in colour and arrangement, hanging from the summit and breaking the line of the framework. To Messrs. Vick and Hall was confided the task of fitting up the stalls, and they discharged it most successfully.

In Lady Jane Peel's stall, was the Anderson Testimonial, which

we have engraved; here also was a beautiful model of the Brighton Dispensary, made by Brayne, one of the Brighton police-force; an elaborately-worked screen, by Mrs. Langworthy—the carving of the frame by Mr. Crunden; and a great deal of elegant needlework by the hands of Lady Jane Peel.

Facing the stall of Lady Jane Peel, which occupied the northern side of the Music-room, was that of Mrs. C. Thelluson, who was assisted by Miss Ferguson and Miss Hargood.

The third stall was that of Mrs. Jenks, who was assisted by Miss Johnstone and Miss D'Arcy.

Passing out of the Music-room into the adjoining gallery, we found one stall, presided over by Mrs. Cordy Burrows, assisted by Miss Dendy, Miss Shafto, Miss Holden, and Miss Merrifield.

In this room were also two gifts—one by Colonel Trickey, a monkey shaving a cat, in a glass case (both animals old favourites of the donor, and admirably stuffed); the other, a statuette of Sir Robert Peel, given by Mr. Pepper.

The Saloon, or centre room, attracted large numbers with its wheel of fortune, kept by Miss Georgina Furner.

The Drawing-room, leading from the Saloon into the Banqueting-room, boasted of a Post-office, capably fitted up, with several apertures, at which applications were received, and letters furnished to all inquirers at a moment's notice. The contents of these letters, for which the postage was one shilling, repaid the investment in good verse. Over this establishment, which bore the title of "Brighton Dispensary Post-office," Thomas Attree, Esq., presided as Postmaster-General, and his receipts must have

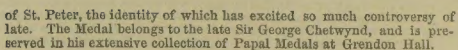


CONCERT IN THE HALL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DURHAM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

opposition will be given to them.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c

OXFORD



MEETINGS particularly directed against the assumption by the Papal Bishops of territorial titles, and for promoting petitions to Parliament to suppress them, are again becoming frequent. Such meetings have been held at Chelsea, Pimlico, Islington, and other places; but they are rather meetings of certain congregations, than of the inhabitants at large.

A REMARKABLE EDITION, concerning Miss Talbot, has been presented to the House of Commons by Sir Robert Inglis, from Mr. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley, who must notice under this head as an illustration of Papal power. The petition states:—"The petitioner intermarried with Augusta Talbot, the widow of George Henry Talbot, who was the half-brother to the present Earl of Shrewsbury. That the said George Henry Talbot left two children—John, her presumptive to the Earldom, and Augusta, an infant, now of the age of nineteen years and upwards. That Augusta Talbot resided with your petitioner and her mother till the death of the latter, on the 25th of April, 1841. That she then resided with the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury. That, in consequence of the death of the said Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury. That, in consequence of the death of the said Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, that, in September last, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury placed Augusta Talbot at the convent called the 'Lodge,' at Taunton, in the County of Somerset, to be educated, and to be brought up, by allowing her to take the veil, and become a nun. That, in September next, the period of probation, or postulancy, will have expired, and Augusta Talbot will be compelled by the rules and regulations of the convent, and by the Statute in that behalf made, to take the veil, to take the white veil, and to wear her minority, notwithstanding she is a widow. The Court of Chancery said, That, having taken the white veil, there is no retract, for she will be compelled to take the black veil in September, 1852, or shortly afterwards. That, on the 6th of June, 1852, she will attain her 21st year, when she will become entitled to the sum of £50,000. That, if she does not retract, she will become confiscated to the convent, or to the ecclesiastical revenues of the Church of Rome, or to the endowment, enrichment, or maintenance of some chapel or deanery, or other ecclesiastical benefice of the Church of Rome; or to the use of the said sum of £50,000, to be transferred into all right and interest in the said sum of £50,000." The petition then begs for the authority of Dr. Wiseman, that every member of the Romish Church must be unconditionally submissive to its teaching, and have no will of his own; that, if he is not so, he is excommunicated, and deprived of all communication and connexion with Augustus Talbot, and that, if your petitioner's daughter, the half-sister and only near female relative of the said infant Augusta Talbot, is also prevented from cultivating those natural feelings of affection, which but for the reasons aforesaid would be hers, she is excommunicated, and deprived of all communication with her father, therefore, humbly prays that the Commons will engraft a clause in the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, which will prevent such practices as are detailed in the petition; and will introduce a clause enacting, That, if any person, whether clergy or not, shall be permitted to be placed by her parents, or guardians, or by any person, whatsoever, in any convent or seminary, or place of education, or other institution attached to the Church of Rome, as a postulant, during the minority of such infant, for the purpose of enabling or compelling any such infant to become a nun, or that, in the event of her becoming a nun, she shall hereafter be placed within the walls of any convent, seminary, place of education, or other institution attached to the said Church of Rome as a postulant, for the purpose of becoming a nun, that the property, whether absolute or contingent, of such infant, or of her estate, shall be placed under the control of her Majesty, and shall and may be disposed of as her Majesty shall be pleased by warrant under her sign manual, to direct and appoint," &c. Since the petition was presented, Mr. Reynolds, M.P. for Dublin, has deputed in the House of Commons, and has been admitted to the convent as a postulant, implying that she

born a Roman Catholic, and, remarking the low condition of the patient, said he wanted some nourishment; but he was afraid, from what he saw, that the patient was without the means of providing it. He was then informed by Hamilton, that M. Carré, though living in such misery, possessed £10,000. Carré then called for the priest of the parish of St. Felix, a French Catholic priest of a chapel in Clarenton-quay, Somers-town; and immediately the rev. gentleman went to visit M. Carré, between whom and himself there appears to have been no previous acquaintance or communication. Carré then presented the priest and dying man, well known, for no other person was present; the priest then, perhaps, as on all subsequent occasions, the conversation took place in French, which Hamilton did not understand. The result, however, was, that the priest gave instructions to a gentleman of the name of John Anastasius Cooke, a French Catholic, to take possession of the property of Carré, and to pay for M. Carré, devising £7000 of his £10,000 in trust for the use of certain Roman Catholic schools in Somers-town, making Cooke one of the trustees. Cooke accepted the business, provided the stamps, fulfilled all the duties of a trustee, and, on the 27th of March, 1836, presented to Carré a deed in draft to Carré, and taking his instructions upon it, presented it ready for signature. On the 27th February Gasquet first saw Carré; on March 1st Holdstock and Cooke presented themselves at Carré's residence, with the will engrossed. Carré, however, being executed, the priest pressing himself into M. Carré's presence, and the deed being signed, the priest pressed himself into the trustees, and Carré died on the same day. He died too without priestly consolation, for Holdstock never went near him after the will and deed were executed, alleging that Gasquet informed him that the poor old man was dying. The fact of Carré's death, however, is proved by the will, and these are the substantial facts of the case. After counsel for the trustees had been heard at great length, the case was postponed from last Saturday for Mr. Bethell, who opened the case, to reply, the learned gentleman being unwilling that the continuance the fund has been ordered to be transferred into court to await its decision.

1872] Right Rev. Bishop GILLIS, one of the Papal Vicars Apostolic for Scotland, has addressed two letters to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, as the leader of the opposition to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, in order to explain the peculiar case of Scotland. The Bishop reminds the noble Earl, that the supremacy of the Pope is expressly denied by the Church of Scotland; by the separatists from the Church of England; by the Unitarians; and by the whole of the great class of Dissenters. Her Majesty swears, on her coronation, to observe the statutes which guarantee the religious liberties of the Scotch; and the oath in many of these statutes which warrant them in denying to the Sovereign any spiritual jurisdiction, is a solemn protest against the Pope's claims, and such things as a violation of Her Majesty's supremacy in Scotland; by any act of the Roman Catholics or any other religious body or sect since that supremacy was in existence. He dilates, therefore, on the hardship of extending the title of Bishop to the Roman Catholics, and the necessity of excluding them from the Roman Catholics, for there are no Roman Catholic bishops with titles in Scotland, but that it will prevent them from ever having bishops if they should desire them. He characterises the bill, therefore, as an unprovoked attack on the rights of the Scotch, and says that the same kind of attack on England and Ireland it will remain a dead letter, the same as the prohibitory clause in the act of 1829, because the Roman Catholic hierarchy, both in England and Ireland, is already in existence; and by this will only seriously affect the innovators, and not the body of the people, who are not in a measure from ever having bishops with territorial titles. The Bill is the principle of the attack on them, and though they are not likely to have much effect in Scotland, where Roman Catholicism is extremely unpopular, it must be admitted that they appeal to

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE PROTESTANT INHABITANTS OF SOUTHWARK was held on Wednesday, in a large room of the Bridge House hotel, which was crowded with people who gathered to protest against the intolerable evils of Papal aggression," Exemptions from hand-bills, and other measures, which would oppress the poor people, and it is not, therefore, surprising that the meeting was noisy. Mr. John Vickers was in the chair. Mr. Apuley Pellatt moved the first resolution, referring to the general indignation against the Papal aggression, and the determination of the Protestants to resist the same. The meeting then adjourned to Rome, and a mockery of the religious feelings of the Protestants of this country." The Rev. Dr. Armstrong, incumbent of Bermondsey, seconded the resolution, which was carried. To this point the proceedings were orderly, but subsequently interrupted, as the remaining resolutions were all of a nature to excite the passions of the assembly, and declaring attachment to the inextinguishable blessings of Liberty of conscience, but asserting that the meeting was obliged to refuse "to Papists what they claim as their rights, because granting Liberty to them would end in the bondage of Protestants." This was met by an amendment, "the best way to put an end to Popery" was to spread Popery, and enable the Papists to oppress for himself;" but after much confusion the amendment was lost, and the original resolution carried. A third resolution, declaring it necessary to petition to prevent Romish ecclesiastics from carrying out their system by the purchase of land, and the erection of convents, and the establishment of conventual establishments, and withdraw the grant from Maynooth, and moving a petition for adoption, with these prayers, was carried amidst great uproar. The petition, according to one journal, was vigorously signed at great

THE METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS OFFICE.—On Tuesday was printed by Order of the House of Commons, a report made by Mr. Mellor and Mr. Gwilt to Lord Salisbury, the Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, respecting the Metropolitan Buildings Office. The report states, that, serious as are the defects in the constitution and distribution of the functions of the official referees and the registrar, they have been aggravated by a struggle for authority on the part of the registrar, and a consequent jealousy on the part of the official referees very prejudicial to the interests of the public. The report also states, that a great number of cases have been withdrawn from the decision of the official referees, rather than the parties would encounter the delay incident to proceedings under the Buildings Act. The present expenses are about £4500, and the report suggests an alteration which would save about £1175 to the public, supposing very judiciously to appoint referees in matters relating to buildings. Disposing with such an appointment, the annual saving would amount to nearly double the amount. It is suggested by the report that a judge should be appointed to decide matters in open court, and give his decisions in public, which should be final and irremovable, subject only to a case for the opinion of one or more referees, now counts on points of law, such Judge to be paid a salary of £2000. There is now a bill in the House of Commons on the Metropolitan Buildings Act.

BEQUEST TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.--The committee have received notice from A. W. Peurose, Esq., executor of the late Mrs. Mary Fetch, of St. John's-street-road, of a legacy of £500 Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, by the deceased lady, to this charity.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. MR. BENNETT.—The friends of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett have determined to raise a general subscription, for the purpose of presenting the rev. gentleman with a sum of money, in evidence of the esteem felt for his great zeal and untiring energy in his office of a Christian pastor. The rev. gentleman, we are informed, has sacrificed the whole of his private fortune in support of the various works of charity which he has established in the city of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge; and the amount is therefore to be vested in trustees, for the sake of affording some permanent provision for himself and family.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—On Monday last, at a meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair; also present, the Lord Bishop of London; the Rev. Sir Charles Kermack, Bart.; and the Rev. Canon Gurnea, the following business was transacted:—In consequence of some of the applications before the board being incomplete, they were able to make only two grants in aid of the erection of new churches, viz. at the railway station, Tonbridge, and at Eastbury, a district of the parish of St. Andrew, in Bedfordshire; but six grants were made towards the enlargement or improvement of existing churches, viz. at St. Andrew, in Bedfordshire; at St. Peter, in the town of Colchester; at St. Peter Martin, in the town of Bedford; at St. Osyth, near Colchester; at Ideford, near Chudleigh, Devon; at Aylesbury, Bucks; and Talk-o'-the-Hill, in the parish of Audley, Staffordshire. Since the last meeting of the board, a grant of £200 has been made to the parish of St. Andrew, in Bedfordshire; also one of £200 from Joseph L. Smith, Esq.; an anonymous donation of £100 has been received; and three donations of £50 each have been contributed by Philip Cazenove, Esq., George Harvey, Esq., and E. F. F. The next meeting of the committee will be held on the 14th of April, the usual day falling in the month of May. The annual general court of the society will take place on the 21st of May.

VACANCIES.—Gamston Rectory, Notts, diocese Lincoln value £248 with residence; patron, Lord Chancellor; Rev. J. Brooks, deceased. Stanton Itzwarren Rectory, Wilts, diocese Gloucester and Bristol, value £174; patron, Rev. Dr. Trenchard; Rev. J. T. A. C. Trenchard, deceased. Teckmacevan (or Gernam) Rectory and Vicarage, diocese Connor; patron, Bishop of Down and Connor; Rev. C. Tevera, promoted. Aberavon Vicarage with Baglan Vicarage, Glamorganshire, diocese Llandaff, value £184; patron, J. Richards, Esq.; Rev. J. Richards, deceased. St. Mary's, Montgomeryshire, diocese St. Asaph, value £330 and residence; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; Rev. C. Lewis, promoted. Mastership of Bermundsey Free School; usher, salary £60; testimonials before March 24.

TESTIMONIALS. The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of respect and esteem:—The Rev. Josiah Day, curate of St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, Surrey; the Rev. Conrad Makings Wimberley, Sunday-evening lecturer of Isleworth, Middlesex; the Rev. David W. Jones, vicar of St. Andrew's, Epsom, Surrey; the Rev. George Bradshaw, late of St. Bartholomew's, Birmingham, Warwickshire; the Rev. J. Dawson, late of Esher, Surrey; the Rev. Wm. Benjamin Findlay, of Hindey, Wigton, Lancashire, from the teachers and friends of the Free School, Hindey, Wigton, Lancashire; the Rev. Wm. John Lloyd, of Pinner, E. of Deauvoir-square, London, the Rev. Malcolm Macdonald, on his leaving the curacy of Baldock, Herts; the Rev. Wm. Fryer, of St. Matthew's, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, from the congregation, on his retiring from the curacy.

[illegible]

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The sixteenth report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland (for the year 1849) has been printed. It appears that, on the 31st of December, 1849, 4109 schools were in operation, and were attended by 507,469 children. At the close of the year 1849, the number of schools in operation was 4321, and of pupils on the rolls 509,033, showing an increase in the year of 213 schools, and a decrease in attendance of 12,564. The number of schools in operation at the close of the year 1848, as compared with the preceding year, was 104,537, while the commissioners account for by the fact of food having been distributed to the children in many cases by the British Relief Association. To the discontinuance of the provision they attribute a portion of the diminution, but they also attribute the attendance to the prevalence of cholera and extensive emigration, which affected the attendance in the schools of other societies in Ireland. There has been a progressive increase in the attendance at the National Schools every year except in 1847 and 1848. Besides the 4321 schools in operation, there are 293 towards the completion of building contracts, and 1000 in the hands of the architects. Salaries paid to national teachers in 1849 was £26,356 4s. 9d., being an increase, as compared with 1848, of £3382 14s. In addition to this, £1694 18s. 4d. was paid as gratuities, &c., making a total for 1849 of £28,051 3s. The commissioners consider the remuneration of the teachers inadequate to their merits, and they recommend that the salaries should be increased to £200 a year. The annual education grant to the National Board is £214 10s. a year, exclusive of fees which the teachers receive. The national school-books are in demand in England, Scotland, Wales, and the colonies; and orders to the value of £6865 5s. 6d. had been received for the year 1849. The number of agricultural schools taken into the workhouse and factory-schools in England. The model schools in Dublin are said to sustain their high reputation: 308 teachers had been trained in the course of the year, of whom 30 were not connected with the National Schools, and of the rest 13 were of the Established Church, 54 Presbyterians, 10 Roman Catholics, and 11 of no denomination. In 1849 the number of workhouse schools was 111. District model schools had been opened in the course of the year at Newry, Ballynena, Clonmel, and Dunmanway; and early in May, 1850, were opened those of Coleraine, Rathcoole, and Trim. They all promise well. Fifteen model agricultural schools have been in operation, each with 100 acres of land attached to it. National schools. Building grants have been made towards the erection of ten more, and valuable assistance has been promised in other cases. There are 34 ordinary agricultural schools in operation, and several new applications have been made. The schools are in general working successfully. From the financial statement appended to the report for the year amounted to £21,000 10s. 4d., and the disbursements to £198,240 10s. 7d., leaving a balance in favour of the public of £7416 7s. 9d.

THE CAPE MAIL STEAM-SHIP "BOSPHORUS."

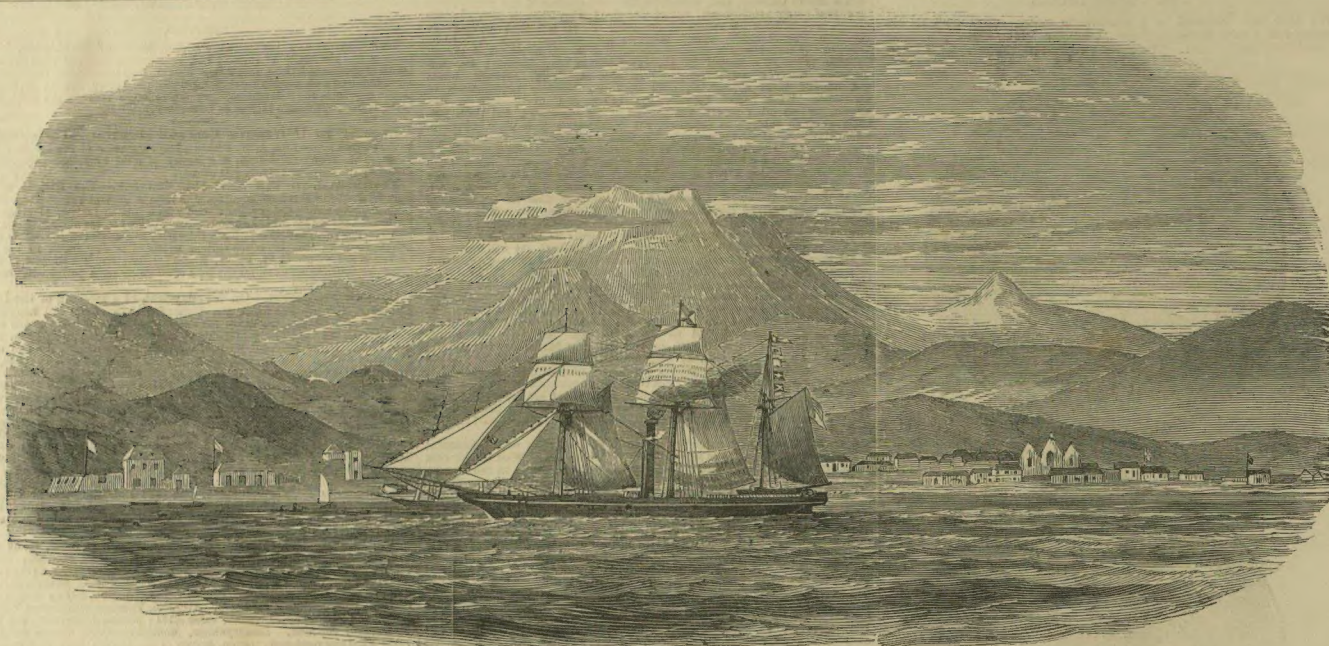
The return of the *Bosphorus*, Captain I. V. Hall, with the first Cape mails, possesses eventful interest, not only with respect to the bringing over South African colonies into more regular communication with the mother country, but also demonstrating the possibility of regularly maintaining that intercourse, and further developing the peculiar adaptation of the screw propeller for long sea voyages.

On the 12th inst. the contract entered into with the Admiralty by the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, for the conveyance of the Cape mails, the service was to be performed by screw steamers of large dimensions, the building of which was immediately commenced; but, as it was desirable that the line should be at once entered upon, four of the Company's vessels were withdrawn from the Mediterranean station, and placed on this new service, to be employed in the regular monthly voyage to the Cape.

These vessels, of which the *Bosphorus* is one, were built by Messrs. Mare, of Blackwall, and combine much elegance of form with great strength and speed; while the machinery, by Maudslay and Field, has proved to be of the first excellence: indeed, every known improvement being brought to bear upon their construction and equipment, they are among the finest and most powerful steamers now in existence.

The *Bosphorus* left Plymouth on the 18th of December last, full of passengers, and, touching at Madeira and St. Vincent, reached Sierra Leone in sixteen days; no vessel having ever accomplished this in so short a time, even making a direct passage, whereas St. Vincent is 900 miles out of the track. Leaving Sierra Leone January 4th, the *Bosphorus* resumed the Cape route on the 27th; and, though the S.E. trade wind was unusually adverse, she thus completed the voyage in 12 days. This is, of course, the quickest voyage ever made to the Cape, even by the fastest vessels, steam or sailing, going direct. Her almost unexpected arrival at the Cape was greeted with heartfelt delight; and the commencement of the line is considered a great boon to the colony. Many of the *dile* of the inhabitants of Cape Town and environs visited the vessel, and were much gratified by the appearance of the ship, and pleased with their reception, and the order and cleanliness of the vessel.

Sailing from the Cape February 2d, having waited a few hours for the



PORTO GRANDE, ST. VINCENT.—THE "BOSPHORUS" STEAMER.

last despatches from Sir Harry Smith, she reached Sierra Leone in sixteen days, where, owing to some difficulty in coaling, she lost three or four days. At St. Vincent she anchored February 28; sailed same evening, and arrived at Plymouth on the night of March 12—thus making the voyage from the Cape in thirty-eight days, including all delays. The actual time under weigh, on the outward voyage, was 38 days 12 hours; and the time on the homeward voyage was 33 days 7 hours. Also, the distance made outward was 7299 miles; homeward, 6441 miles—giving an average constant speed of 7·97 knots per hour. It is to be observed, that the delay at Sierra Leone was purely accidental, owing partly to the non-arrival of one of the coal-ships: this would be obviated in future. With respect to the anticipated time of the voyage homeward, the Captain discovered that the Admiralty estimate of the distance from the Cape to Sierra Leone was 476 miles too little; therefore, 2½ days were thus unexpectedly taken up. The whole voyage was performed without the slightest accident.

It is worthy of note, that the *Bosphorus* was this voyage fitted with a new description of propeller; and this being the first one ever tried, its details may be interesting.—The two blades, hitherto fixtures on their axis, and thus, though revolving, opposing considerable resistance when sailing, are in this screw made, by very simple mechanism, to turn in the direction of the keel, so that nearly all obstruction is removed. The difference of speed, when under canvas alone, between the old screw and the new one, is a gain of about one knot in seven. On several occasions they had an opportunity of testing it, and found it acted perfectly; and it can be made to assume its different positions in little more than five minutes. This is a great desideratum, especially as in propelling power this screw is as efficient as the old one, and quite as strong. The accompanying Views of Sierra Leone and St. Vincent, from the frequent communication now with those places, become invested with additional interest.

A Correspondent of the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, in detailing the voyage out, says:—

"We had a pleasant run to St. Vincent, where we landed on the 11th day. This island, like most of those under Portuguese rule, presented a miserable account of wretchedness and squalid poverty. We landed, and for a few hours stretched our legs, and ate some of the finest oranges in the world. Some of our party bathed, despite the sharks, with which the bay was said to abound. Passing through the whole group of the Cape de Verd Islands, we made Sierra Leone on the 16th day, all under apprehension on account of its far-famed sickly character, notwithstanding the assurance of its chief magistrate, who was returning to his duties there, after a twelvemonth's sojourn in England on sick leave. However, we are bound to admit, that not one of our party experienced any ill effects from our visit of twelve hours. There we got supplies of oranges, pines, and other tropical fruits, at ridiculously low prices; viz. oranges, about three for a farthing, &c. There we saw a large population of Africa's swarthy stalwart sons, who had been redeemed from the curse of slavery, from the grasp of the infamous "white man," by the noble humanity of our noble country, all ready and willing to give a fair day's work for a fair day's wages, and getting it too. The vessel with our coals being at anchor, they were received alongside, after which tedious operation we sailed again, having been at anchor about twenty-six hours. Oh, the relief of steam-sailing in those sultry



COLONEL MAC KINNON, C.B., COMMANDANT AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH KAFFRARIA.

latitudes! Only those who have experienced detention from calm and adverse winds on an eastern passage, or in tropical latitudes, can adequately appreciate this advantage, which so strikingly shows the superiority of steam to sailing vessels on long voyages. Captain Hall is evidently well qualified for his arduous duties, combining ready knowledge of steam propulsion with the experience and ability of a good sailor.

In the same journal is a letter, dated Table Bay, Jan. 27, addressed to Captain Hall, by nine of the passengers, wherein they say:—

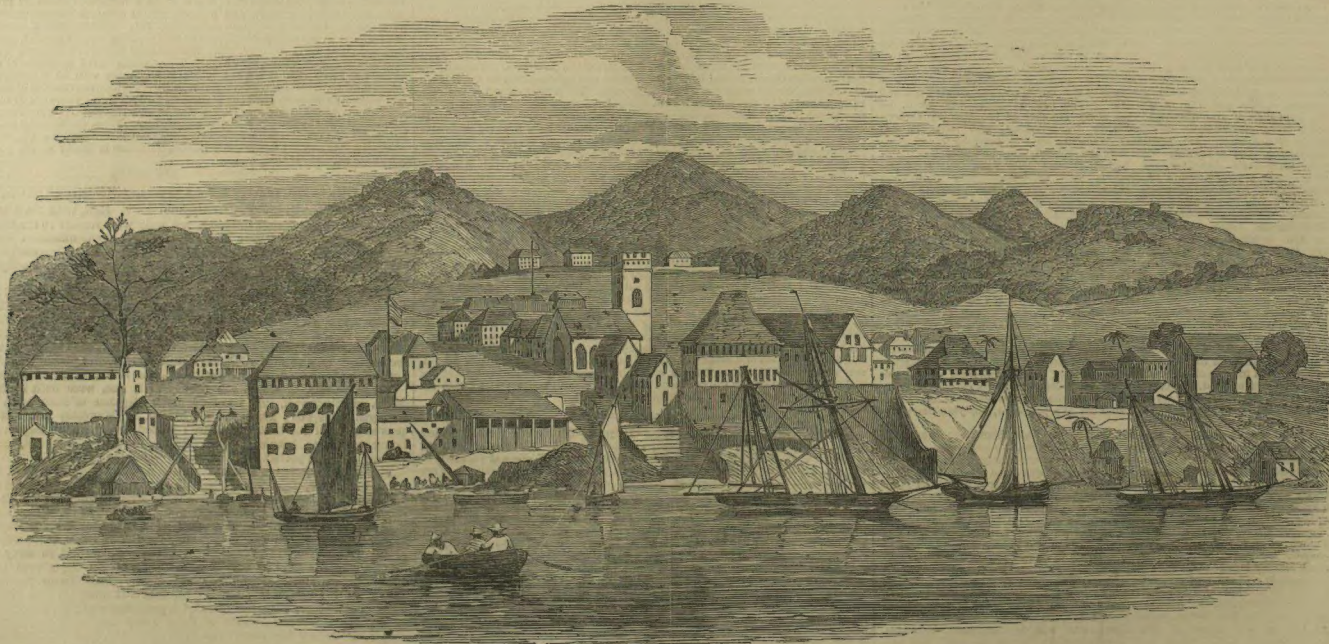
"We cannot separate without acknowledging the grateful sense we entertain of your uniform courtesy and attention to the personal comfort of the passengers during our voyage from England to the Cape of Good Hope. A table well appointed, and most liberally supplied, combined with unflinching solicitude, skill, and vigilance in the discharge of your varied professional duties as commander of this fine vessel, left us nothing to desire; and we look forward with confidence to your advancement and success in an honourable career in connexion with the "General Screw Steam Shipping Company." We request you will kindly convey our thanks and best wishes to those officers of the ship with whom we have had the pleasure of association.

COLONEL MAC KINNON.

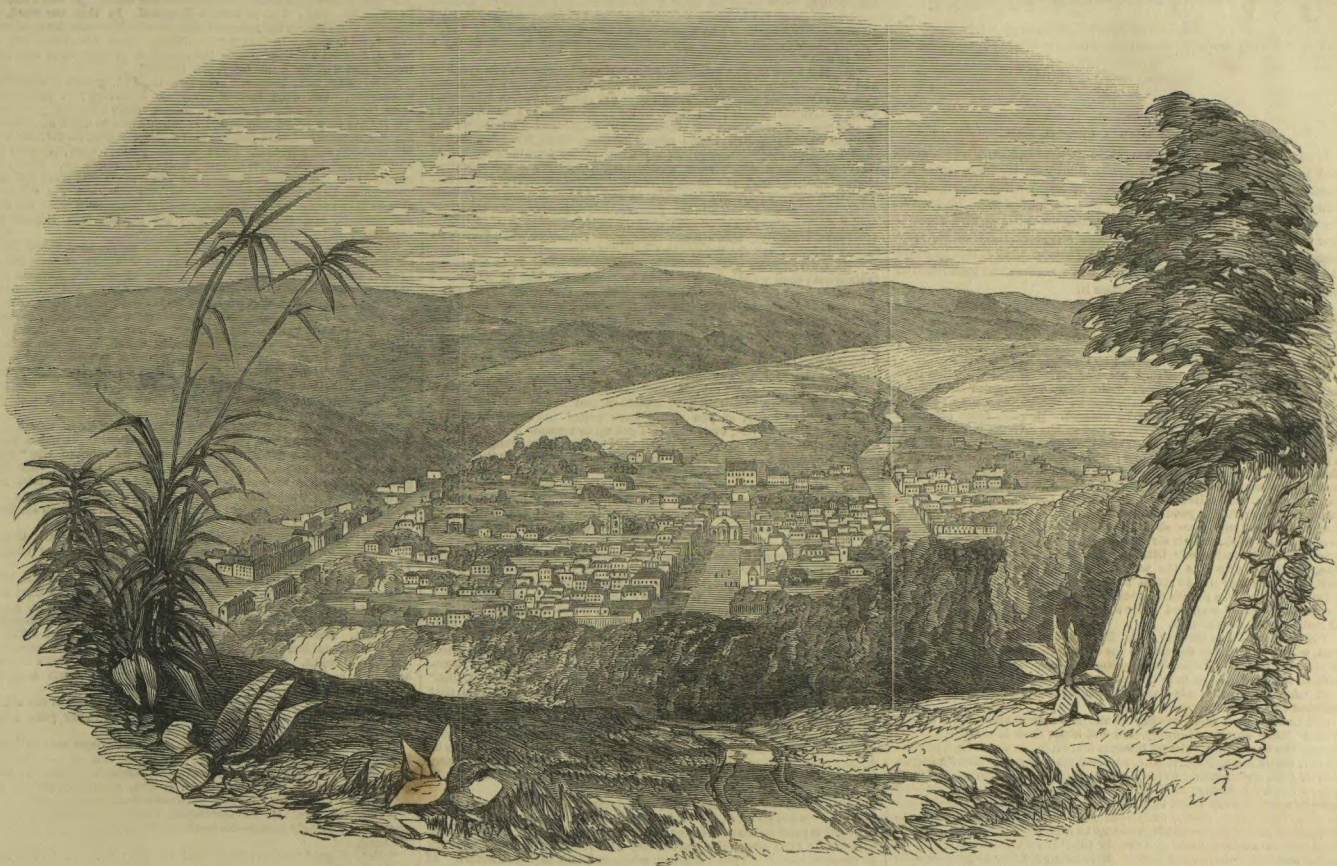
COLONEL GEORGE HENRY MAC KINNON, C.B., Unattached, Commandant and Chief Commissioner of British Kaffraria, is the eldest son of the late Major-General Henry Mac Kinnon (who met with a glorious death, in the moment of victory, at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 19, 1812), and Catherine his wife, youngest daughter of Sir John Call, Bart., of Whiteford, in the county of Cornwall.

He entered the army July, 1834; and exchanged from the Rifle Brigade into the Grenadier Guards, Nov. 1834. He accompanied his battalion to Lisbon in 1836, and was appointed aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Lord Aylmer, Governor-in-Chief and Commander of the Forces in British North America, in 1839. He attained the rank of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, in the Grenadier Guards, April 24, 1840, and was gazetted to unattached half-pay, April, 1844. In July, 1846, he proceeded, with seven other field officers, to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was appointed Assistant-Quarter-Master and Adjutant-General to the Frontier, by Sir Peregrine Maitland, Jan., 1847. In the General Orders, Dec., 1847, Lieut.-Colonel Mac Kinnon was appointed Colonel on the Staff, Commandant and Chief Commissioner of British Kaffraria; and in 1848 he was made Companion of the Bath for his services in the Kaffir war. The local rank of Colonel in Kaffraria was also conferred upon him in the same year.

We quote from the *Cape Frontier Times*, of Dec., 1849, the following tribute to this gallant officer, who appears to have merited and obtained the esteem of all parties:—"The present Commandant of British Kaffraria is very highly spoken of in all quarters, as a man admirably adapted for the arduous and difficult office which he fills. Simple in his habits, inflexible in his resolves, stern in his deportment, impartial in his administration, he seems qualified by nature to command respect from the savage tribes by whom he is surrounded."



SIERRA LEONE.



GRAHAM'S TOWN, THE CAPITAL OF THE EASTERN PROVINCE OF THE CAPE COLONY.

GRAHAM'S TOWN.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, the capital of the Eastern Province of the Cape, was, at the period of the departure of the mails received last week from that colony, the scene of great confusion and excitement, from its being the seat of the renewed Kafir war. The streets of the town were choked up with sheep, cattle, and a vast mass of heterogeneous property, which the frightened settlers in the farms and villages around had removed for safety or protection.

Graham's Town contains a population of about 10,000, and is a rapidly improving and prosperous city, being the seat of Government of the eastern province. It is about 100 miles from Port Elizabeth, in Algoa Bay. The general appearance of the town, sheltered by hills, is pleasing. The houses being interspersed with gardens and streets of great width, the entire area of the town is so considerable as to afford ample room for the next generation at least. Some of the stores (shops) are spacious and handsome edifices. There are three weekly newspapers published here, two in English and one in Dutch, which are well supported; a joint-stock association, called the Eastern Province Bank, with a capital of £40,000, is in the most flourishing circumstances, the shares bearing a premium on the paid-up capital (£16) of £12 each. The town has its own fire insurance company, which must have suffered severely during the recent insurrection; before this event the paid-up capital of £20,000 bore a premium of 240 per cent. There is also a public subscription library, with 5000 volumes of the best standard works.

There is an Episcopal church, with chapels for the Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists; but the Roman Catholics have the best and most imposing public building in the town. This church, which is dedicated to St. Patrick, is in the pure Gothic style, turreted, and with pointed arches and pinnacles. The interior is spacious, the large front window of stained glass, and it has a highly ornamented ceiling. The officiating priest receives a stipend from Government of £100 a year.

There is a building occupied as a court-house and public offices, and also a gaol.

Graham's Town, being the head-quarters for the military, contains numerous buildings appropriated for the several departments connected therewith, but which do not call for any particular description. The presence, however, of a considerable military staff adds greatly to the animation of the place.

This town is the emporium of the eastern frontier districts, and its main streets present scenes of incessant commercial activity; while almost every article, whether of utility or ornament, may be as readily obtained as in most of the British provincial towns.

For the accompanying Sketch, we have to thank the proprietors of the clever new colonial Panorama of the Cape and Natal, now exhibiting in Leicester-square.

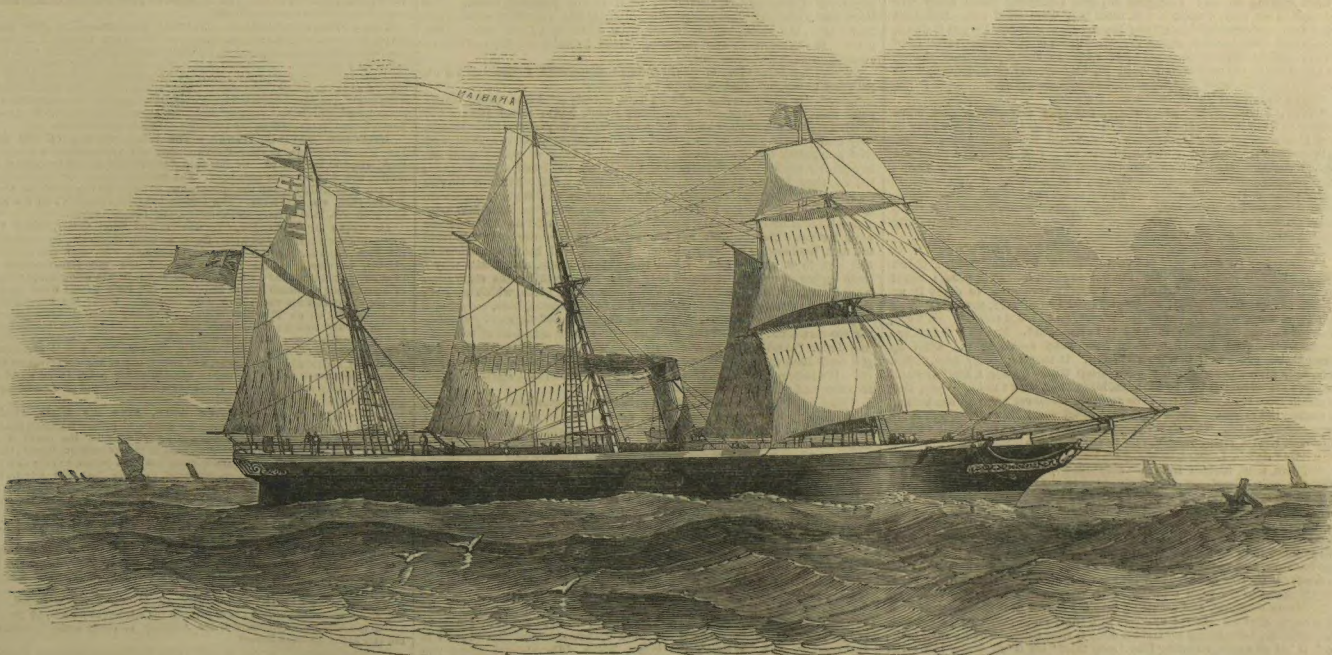
STEAM TO THE MEDITERRANEAN. THE "ARABIAN" SCREW-STEAMER.

The advantages of the screw-propeller are becoming daily more appreciated in nautical circles; and in some branches of commerce vessels of this construction are rapidly superseding the ordinary sailing ships. The failure of the *Great Britain*, the precursor in this mode of navigation, did not affect the principle of her propulsion, and the successful experience of similar but smaller vessels has fully restored the confidence which her disaster temporarily disturbed. There are some fifteen or sixteen screw auxiliary vessels now plying between Liverpool and various ports in the Mediterranean, and it is interesting to know that two years ago there was not one. They appear admirably adapted for such a trade, in which, from the character of the goods carried, rapidity of transit is essential. Fruit is a perishable commodity, and fast-sailing schooners have ever been engaged in the trade; but the screw-steamers now make in 14 or 15 days the voyage which it took these craft (the contingency of favourable winds

being admitted) from three to four weeks to accomplish. A return cargo from various ports in the Mediterranean is necessary of a very miscellaneous but valuable character, consisting of works of art, dyes, essences, wines, oil, and of every article which the most genial of climates can produce. The steamers get a natural preference from their superior speed and safety, and from the correlative and consequent advantage of the lower rates of insurance. The majority of them, however, are of very small size (from 150 to 300 tons burthen); the subject of our Engraving, and her sister the *Grecian*, forming the only exceptions.

The *Arabian*, which has lately assumed her station, is the property of the Glasgow and Liverpool Shipping Company, and is intended to ply between the latter port and Constantinople, touching each voyage at Smyrna. The *Arabian*, which is of 800 tons burthen, is of iron, and was built by Napier, of Glasgow, the builder of Cunard's celebrated line of Transatlantic steamers, which, despite the noble and ambitious efforts of American skill, have for strength and speed been hitherto unsurpassed. She is 200 feet in length, 17½ feet deep, breadth of beam 27 feet; and she is propelled by two engines of 70 horse-power each. Her screw has three blades. The *Arabian*, as will be seen by our Illustration, has three masts, very rakish, is rigged as a schooner, and will be capable of carrying a considerable press of canvass. She is painted black, with a red funnel and sits gracefully upon the water. Comfortable houses are provided on the deck for the officers and engineers; and the cabin, which is made to accommodate sixteen passengers, is fitted up with great splendour. The berths are airy and commodious, and the arrangements for light and ventilation, the latter so essential a luxury in a warm climate, are of the most perfect character.

The *Arabian* is to be commanded by Captain Robert Ewing, an able and experienced officer, formerly in the employ of the Royal West India Mail Steam Navigation Company, and subsequently master of the *Viceroy*; and, from her excellent performance on the trial trip, when she ran with ease twelve knots an hour, a well-grounded confidence is felt that she will make the voyage from Liverpool to Constantinople in 14 or 15 days.



STEAM TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.—THE "ARABIAN" SCREW-STEAMER.

A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY AUGUSTUS MATHEW,

ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF "THE GREATEST PLACES OF LIFE," "HOW TO GET THERE," "THE MARKED," ETC.

(Continued from page 150.)

CHAPTER V.

WHICH ENDS WITH A CAPITAL JOKE.

"Sm's a very long time gone," thought the old weaver, leaving off his work, and going to the window. He stretched his body half way out of the casement, and shading his eyes, looked up and down the street, but no Kitty. "I hope nothing's happened," he said, half aloud. He went to his work again, as if to allow himself no time for the thought. Three or four times he went to the window in this way, each time looking more earnestly, and closing it more sadly than before. But at last he heard the tramping on the stairs, and feeling as if a burthen had been removed from him, he hurried to the door to open it.

In burst Kitty, her face all crumpled with smiles, carrying in her arms a poor little half-starved serious-looking baby, that she was fondling as if it had been a doll. After her came the tall, big-boned Tim Bradley, with a child in each arm; both of the young ones bashfully sucking a finger, while their eyes were as round and staring as an owl's.

Tim himself was a man of the same style classified by the boys in the streets under the heads of "old monimins" and "old run-to-seeds." He was so prodigiously tall, that he almost invariably knocked his head against every doorway he entered. In fact, from his great height, and his continual knocks, he had grown into the habit of walking as a man does in a steamboat-cabin—half bent up, as it were. He was a fine-looking rough-headed fellow, and despite a beard as long as a charity-boy's hair, was as handsome as a half-starved man can be. His eyes just the height of a painter would have dressed up in a druggist-looking cloak, and called the "Hermite," or the "Recluse," or something of other where a good deep-set expression of despair is wanted. The young ones, too, were about as miserable-looking little things as ever needed a wash. Their dirt-coloured rags had slipped off their poor pointed shoulders till their little breasts were visible, with the bones forcing out the skin like the wicker-work of a doctor's cloth-covered basket. Their faces were as thin as a knife, and their hair, common-faded, dusty, and was peculiar for radiating from the crown, star fashion. In fact they needed soap and water to make them look human, and food to make them look children.

Tim's costume was peculiar, too. His patched and dirt-stained tail-coat, which was pinned tight up to the chin, was sleeveless; but a pair of old blue worsted stockings served instead. A square paper cap covered his head, and a pair of worn-out carpet slippers protected his feet. Altogether, the father and children formed as sad a group as ever knocked at a workhouse door.

Old Lamere had been looking at the little ones more than at the father. They were so miserably clad and dirty, that it made his heart bleed. The serious baby almost brought tears into his eyes. He had gone up to it chuckling and chirruping, and had playfully dug his two fingers into its little cheek, when, to his horror, the two pits remained, the flesh was so dead. It seemed as if the old weaver was doing anything and everything to prevent Tim's thanking him. Even when the lad—for he was (the poor martyr)—at last, as if determined not to be balked out of his gratitude, went up to him, and, stretching out his hand, said, "Lamere, I owe you for this," the white-haired old fellow scarcely behaved civilly, but hurried off to help his Kitty to prepare their meal. But Tim understood it all.

As they sat in a circle, and their bread and sipping their coffee, the question of domestic arrangements was mysteriously brought forward by Kitty. First of all, there was a good deal of whispering between her and her father, and she kept pointing from the curtain that hung before her mattress to the young ones, who were munching the crusts they held in their two hands as fast as monkeys do a cake. Then the old man would whisper in answer, and nod at Tim Bradley, who tried to look as if he was paying no attention at all to what was going on. Once, as a sign of fealty, he bowed his head, as if he were bowing to a king. But he would move his head in that night, and when he was answered "that his sakes were coming," he nodded violently to Kitty, who nodded violently in answer, and so the matter was arranged.

"The world hasn't been treating you very well lately, eh, Tim?" asked the old man, as soon as Kitty had got to her seat again. "Why, it hasn't been spoiling me with kindness," answered the lad, still eating; "I think it's been treating me as it should. I've been luck seemed to have took a spite again me. If he had kept the game going a bit longer, I think he'd won his point; I do, really. It was beginning to tell agin me dreadful. I had already a-left off sleeping, and that's one of his dogies, that is."

"Ah! we'll have better times yet; never despair," said Lamere, trying to look knowing and prophetic.

"Well, it's almost dark, by gar!" was the answer. "I've been running down the ladder to bed for the last step. The next place up is in the grave. However, we'll try to mount up a bit now." And he seemed to brighten up at the thought.

After he had looked at the ceiling a bit, he began again:—"Everything took a turn after my dear old help died. From that moment hope was buried with her. My arms was a-locked like, with these poor little uns a-twining round me. When she was gone, they n-aked me to me so tight, that I was like a out of my head. 'Wipe it up. Baby, in particular, were worse than the cramp for a-stopping work. At the mention of the baby, Kitty looked up, as if it concerned her, and said, "Indeed!" and looked at him inquiringly, as if anxious for further explanation.

Tim slipped a huge piece of crust into his mouth, and, with his cheek sticking out, went on:—"Why, the two big uns 'most 'most manage with a-asking to me, a-asking to, and a-asking to me every five minutes to see what o'clock it was, until they were tired out. But that baby were a woman's job—intirely beyond me. Perhaps I'd put it down, asleep as I thought; but, at the very first move of the batten, it 'ud open its eyes and tune away desperate. It were no use my cluck-cluck-ing, or a-saying, as my poor weaver used to, 'By-by, my chick-a-biddy.' It weren't to be hounded, but 'ud shout like psalm-singing."

"Why didn't you put it out?" asked Lamere. "Well, I tried at first, but I couldn't. I wanted a-wanted 'most more money to keep it than all on us had to live on; and, being a stranger to 'em, they were afraid o' my leaving it with 'em for good, you see. So they wouldn't. One day I was desperate, so I tied it on my shoulders with a blanket, gipsy fashion, and tried to work that way. But it were only bringing the die nearer to my ear, and a-letting it pull my hair worse than a fever; and I were at my wit's end. Then off I'd go a-walking up and down the road and singin' to it 'By-by, and a-tellin' a pack of lies to it about my having gone to get a hare-skin for it. By that means I might get an hour or two."

As he had all the talk to himself, he continued his story:—"Dear dear! I was sorely put to it. How to feed the child, I didn't know. At first I give it a bit of fannel, to suck, soaked in gruel; but it would a-swallow it so tight, I 'most wanted a corkscrew to a-get it up again. Then I tried to feed it with my own milk, but it wouldn't. I didn't don't you bung up the neck of the teat, and it wouldn't. I tried to feed it, and got the big little ones to hold it to its mouth. But they didn't understand it much; and I used to hear baby a-pulling the wind up through the gruel as if it were a hookah. It took up all my time, it did. The only plan as ever did any good were this. I made a kind of ham-mock, as it were, out of the blanket, hung it up near the loom, and tied it to the string from it to the batten, so you see, whenever I wanted to set my 1-locked the cradle. I got a little peace that way; only it used to be a-rackin' awful. There's no greater curse as I know of, than a workin' man with a young family, and never a wife to mind 'em."

"Ah!" sighed Lamere, shaking his head, and looking at the ceiling. "There, now, look 'ee there!" continued Tim, pointing to his baby fast asleep in Kitty's arms; "she's put it to sleep in a minute, as if she'd paid its eyes down with a stone, as they do the dolls. How they does it, I can't say—it's past me, but I think it's its voice being rather raspy, or whether it's a-holding them wrong—with the feet too high for their heads, maybe—can't say. For a whole week I don't think I slept more than an hour. As sure as ever I a-closed my eyes, off it 'ud go barking, and never cease till I was up walking the room with it, and a-tossin' it up like mad. Then I'd try a bit of shu-u-u-ing, and a-swingin' it about as if I were mowing, with the wind a-whistling round me like steam escaping from a locomotive. But it wouldn't. I was whippin' it. Perhaps, after an hour of exercise like that, I'd get it down as if it were a cat, as a-flattering myself I'd done that till. But no such luck off it 'ud go again, shouting like 'stop thief' till it 'ud wake the other two; and then they'd all three go at it like barrel-organs, whilst the lodgers over-head was keeping up a big-drum 'complainment with the

poker. The only relief as ever I got was to light the candle, and set baby bang after it, till it had stared itself blind 'most. Of course, with all this a-going on, how was a poor man to earn his living?"

"Ah, how indeed?" said the old man. "It was enough to try a Job, it was."

"Depend upon it, sir," returned Tim, "if the gentleman you speak of had a child in his arms about all day, I'd warrant he'd pretty soon have dropped it. Why, hang me, if the clothing of 'em ain't worse than a Chinese puzzle; all their limbs is so wobbly, I was afraid to handle 'em. I never put it shoes on the whole time I nussed it; the feet was so puddenly-lick, I was afraid of 'em. Well, Mr. Lamere, just as if I hadn't trouble enough as my share, all of a sudden work gets slack, and I have a whole three weeks' play-time. It's a queer thing, 'plaidin' 'em, isn't it? As if a poor man was a-rattin' about, eatin' four dinners a day, and enjoyin' himself with Hampton Court seven times a week. Ah! our play-time is something like the frogs' half-holidays—there's a good deal o' death in it."

"That's true, Tim, that's true; it's a queer play-time when there's no money at home, and the baker's lost faith."

"Well, I had three weeks of bitter suffering, I had. First of all the table went; then we eat the chairs one by one, and at last we were forced to make a meal out of the bed. Every morning I'd run up to the warehouse, and beg 'most with tears—beg for work, but still no luck; and so at the end of a fortnight the room was as bare, all ready for the next lodger. There I'd sit the whole day a-lookin' hard at the workhouse, till the little ones would wake me up, asking for bread. Ugh!" and he shuddered at the remembrance of his suffering. "Heaven forgive me," continued the man, rousing himself, "the treats I did make me easy again. 'Poor little wipers,' 'Don't cry, Johnny,' I'd say, 'and I'll give you a lump of meat for dinner, and we'll have a pudden, and butter for our bread; so don't cry, Johnny, or you shan't have none.' At first they used to believe me; but at last, even though I got up to venison, it used only to make them shout the more, poor souls, as if it made the hunger worse. As I'm a Christian, we at last got to that state I could hear the little jaws a-snapping with their pangs."

"Poor little things! poor little things!" said the old weaver, patting the children on the head. "Ah! I often thought, Tim, that if the ladies of this country knew what those that wore their silks and satins have suffered, they'd pull their garments off—tear 'em off as if they smelt of the workhouse. I'm certain they would."

"Pack o' nonsense! pack o' nonsense!" answered Bradley, laughing bitterly at the idea. "I've often stood looking at 'em when they're a-shoppen. Do you think they'd stop fighting for a penny or two as they do, if they could for us? No, they wouldn't. They'd make us easy again. The cheaper they gets it, the better they likes it; so the first thing as is knocked off is our loaves. Of course, we've no chance of saving anything; and directly a bit of play comes, we're done. It ain't the work we're afraid of, it's that play. We're wearing out our muscles at prices as foreigners won't take. No, we've starved 'em out. They can't compete with us in starvation; we've got to used to it—professors at it, like."

"It's the fivepenny parrot silk, and those fourteenpenny velvets, that kills the weavers," sighed Lamere, then, pointing to the loom, he added, "I've made a bit of a calculation, Tim. For every inch of cheap velvet we weave, the wires have to be cut out 50 times and put in 50 times; we have to throw the shuttle 150 times; and the heavy batten has to be pushed 300 times—and for all this labour we get less than one penny farthing. It's grindstone work, and wears a man down to the back in quick time, it does."

"Well, I'm a-saying," said Tim, returning to the story of his troubles, "we were it to die of hunger—regular dying, hour by hour. I caught myself a-thinking of the workhouse ever so many times. I says to myself, 'Your fate is the workhouse, and it's coming fast; why not go there at once?' Then I'd get up a bit, and talk to the children. If I could have left 'em for an hour or two, perhaps I could have got a little work by looking after it; but it was the baby as chained me at home like. However, we hadn't much time left to think over our wares. I sold all my sticks, and so he came to get rid of us. I owed him three weeks then, you see. All I had suffered afore was nothing to this—nothing. It regular knocked me over: my head fell on my bosom like a stone. I couldn't answer him a word. I got up quite quiet, obeyed him like a child, and, taking the baby in one arm, and giving my hand to one of the young 'uns, I walked out. I could scarcely see, and I was like a blind man, and when we got into the street, the air made me feel 'most sick. Well, we walked on till we got to 'the Road'; there I sat down on a step, with the baby. By-and-by, whilst I was setting, a gentleman throws a penny to me. One of the young 'uns picked it up, and I went for some bread. Eh! it was like pouring life into us. Up we got, and walked as far as Wiskers Gardens, and walked about all night come. Where to sleep, I couldn't tell. I looked out, but there was no place to go to; so I went to the car of an old swing as had been taken to pieces, and stowed away for the winter like, in one of the gardens. In we got. Then the horrors began again. 'Father, we wants bread!' cried the two poor little souls. The baby, to be sure, was quiet enough—it were a-dying as fast as it could. I felt 'most pleased to think it were going. This here terrible want alters our whole natures, it do; we lose all our feeling for our children, and we're like a dog, I tell you, it is, upon my word. For myself, I didn't care whether I lived or died. It's 'most a blessing, thought I, that God's so good as to take us out of this existence, it's so bitter torturing; that's what I thought. I heard all the churches round about a-striking the hours, but there I sat, with my head resting on my knees, and the young 'uns curled up about me with their arms and legs twisted together like worms. At last I gave up. 'To the Workhouse!' I shouts; and, takin' hold of the children, I dragged 'em off. I was going to murder 'em. I walked up to the officer's house, and knocked at his door as if he were a-die. When he put his head out of window, 'Master, says I, 'give us an order for the house, we're all dying!' 'A good job, too,' says he; 'knocking people up at this time of night.' At last he threw me the paper out of the window, and off we went to the paupers' home. We slept that night, all of us except the baby, in the vagrants' ward, and, thank God, the young 'uns were so tired to sleep, they didn't care for the place. It were awful; beat anything I ever listened to: boys of twelve swearing like a drill-sergeant."

Lamere felt afraid lest he might indulge them with a specimen; and, pointing to his girl, made signs to Tim Bradley.

"Don't be afraid, old man," said Tim, sharply; "I ain't going to tell your child what I thanked God mine didn't hear; never fear, not I. When the next time they took the young 'uns away—poor little things, they clung to me till my arms were like iron, and I couldn't get 'em. They must stick to 'em. I don't blame them. After a week I went out to see after work. I asked to leave the little 'uns till I had a home again; but no, they wouldn't trust me; if I went, they went. Perhaps they're right to do it; they're obliged to guard against the rogues, and so we suffer. As it was, it put my spirit up, and so I took 'em with me, baby and all, for it had got hearty again. Father then told me he had some work for me. He couldn't tell me before, 'cos they are only admitted the first Wednesday in every month. Poor old soul, he'd been 'most as bad put to it as we had. I had thought as much, and that's why I hadn't gone near him; it would only have been making his starvation more bitter. But he insisted on our going to his room, which we did; and I never felt so thankful in all my life as when miss, here come."

The old weaver again stopped this expression of thanks by turning the subject to his own case, and he said, "I'm sure I shall never be able to do it. And now," he said, "I'll tell you how we will manage. My girl shall look after the little ones; she understands it better than you do. It's in 'em by nature, like swimming in a duck; and she'll keep 'em in order and clean, I'll warrant."

"And now," said Tim, "I'll tell you how I shall manage. I am a going to work early of morning and late of night. Every penny I can save I will send to you, and I shall apply to Government for an emigration pass for me and little ones."

He spoke with so much determination, that Lamere and Kitty stared at him. "I've made up my mind in the house. There was a fellow there had been as a convict, and he's determined me. I'll leave this cursed England, where you may slave and slave, and yet always knock hunger. I'm for the land of plenty, where men each day throw to their dogs more than they can eat, and where a man can get his bread and butter for his children with his work, and look on 'em as blessings instead of curses. I'm for emigration by sea and soul."

Old Lamere looked as if he could scarcely believe what he heard. At length, recovering from his wonderment, he said:—

"Shall I tell you what I call emigration, Tim? Well, I call it transportation without crime. You get a living! well, so you may; but, to get it, you're bound to undergo the same treatment that the convict is supposed to feel. Where's the benefit, Tim? Where's the home you must long for wherever you go? You can't help it; you must do it. You would love it for the very reason that now makes you hate it—for

your suffering—even as the mother loves her child. It won't follow you over the sea, Tim; it stops here in England. In that one word, lad, is huddled together all the joys and sorrows of a life—the love of mother, father, all is spoken in that word. Shame upon you, Tim; you would sell this for a dose of meat; the spite that patriots have bled for, you would part with for a full belly, you could."

"You may talk, Lamere," answered the lad, growing warm in the discussion; "but what sort of home am I leaving? I turn my back upon the garret where my children starve, where I myself grow to hate 'em for the very bread they eat. Is this a home to fight and bleed for? No, not it, faith! Them patriots had a plaguey good ladder, and a cellar full of coals, I'll warrant. Bleed for my garret! 'gad, it's only in the end we bleed, all we bleed the very same, we starve. Pretty home, indeed! with the children hunting for the crumbs that have fallen from their bread, like robins in winter. You may talk, but I'm off the first chance that comes. Yes; I'll carry a good conscience with me while I yet have it, and that'll soon twist my log hut into ship-shape, I'll warrant."

The weaver seemed quite upset by the determined spirit Tim had shown, and, wishing to let the matter drop, wouldn't, and his wife, and as soon as the same Bradley had spoken of arrived, Lamere set all hands to work, to make the best arrangement they could for the night.

When a few days had passed, the little ones seemed no longer to be the same children. Their faces were clean, their clothes patched and mended, and Kitty, somehow or other, managed them so cleverly, that there was very little "music," as Bradley called it. Times seemed to be growing better. The two men working together, and clabbing about the house, all the while as well as ever, and Kitty, by stealing a half-hour whenever she could, had nearly finished her shooting-coat. She had taken as much pains with it as a cottage girl with a sampler.

One morning, old Lamere, having finished his piece of velvet, packed it up, and, taking his hat, set out for the warehouse. It was a hot day, and he had to rest a good many times before he reached the "Square." When he last saw the warehouse, he was in a great hurry, and he was glad to find he had to wait before he could be paid. Whilst he was sitting on one of the bales in the long sloping passage, a young gentleman, with his white hat cocked on one side, and his hands in his breeches pockets, walked up to him.

"Now, my man, want a job, eh? Here, Bill, wheel down that little lot of goods for Oxford-street; and he stood with his legs wide open, whistling, and playing with his thick gold chain.

"What's the load—just scraps of no chance of ever being sold, and so bore his lot with patience. Nearly every one was sure of a 'job' of some kind or other whenever they took work home, and if he did it willingly, he might get another order. So he tried to look thankful for the honour conferred upon him. But he was a little startled when he saw "the little lot of goods" his shoulders were to ache under—it was almost enough for a horse, he thought. The young gentleman seemed to think it would be heavy, for he laughed, and seemed to enjoy the old man's surprise. It was a rare sight, however, he had done.

"How are your pins? pretty tough?" he asked; and, as the old fellow scratched his head, he added, "Now then, pop it under your arm, and don't be long, for there are three others waiting."

The poor old fellow's legs trembled like bell-springs as the load was hoisted on to his back. The young gentleman was in his glory all the time, whistling with great enjoyment to himself. "Steady, steady!" he called out to the man. "Steady, and mind no furious driving through the City. No galloping till you're past Temple-bar."

As the old man left the warehouse, the porters watched him as he walked tremblingly along—his teeth clenched, and his eyes starting from his head.

"He's a good plucked 'un," cried one of the men; "blow me, if I could do it."

It was capital fun! Every now and then a passer-by would brush against the load—just scrape it with his shoulder—and the old man would stagger and half swing round with the touch, as if it had been some heavy blow. Then the clerk and the warehousemen would roar again—it was so capital!

Kitty and Tim had been looking out for the old man nearly all the day. He hadn't been home to dinner, nor to tea, and they were waiting for him, filled with alarm.

"What's the matter?" thought Kitty, as she made up the fire and put the kettle on the flame. Then back again she went to the window. "Look here, Tim," she cried suddenly, as she leaned over into the street; "look here; there's such a crowd. What can it mean?"

Full of curiosity, they were both of them watching intently. "It's a poor fellow on a shutter, I do believe," said Bradley, shading his eyes.

"'Poor fellow,' sighed Kitty, "I wonder what's the matter with him?"

"Look there! the lot of straw put on his leg," continued Tim.

"'Poor soul; I'm sure it's something serious, look how carefully they carry him.'"

"I wonder who it is!" said Tim, straining his eyes to the utmost.

By this time the men bearing the shutter and the silent crowd drew nearer. Many of the mob looked up at the window, and some of the boys pointed to them. At last it was so near that the poor sufferer's ghastly face was plainly seen.

Tim screamed that made the pigeons on the roof opposite fly off in fear. Kitty felt backwards senseless on the floor. It was her poor father. The cruel joke was not without its point.

(To be continued.)

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TROOPS AND MONEY FOR THE CAPE.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Singapore*, Captain Purchess, left Southampton on Monday with detachments of the 73rd, 6th, and 90th Regiments for the Cape of Good Hope. She also took ship letter boxes and bags, and £50,000 in gold from the Treasury, for the Cape. The *Singapore*, after she has been to the Cape of Good Hope, will go to the Cape of Good Hope, and then to the Cape of Good Hope.

THE FORTIFICATIONS IN MILFORD HAVEN.—The new martello tower, situated at the western extremity of the Royal Dockyard at Pembroke, has been finished and given up to the Government for mounting with guns and occupation by troops. The other is in a very forward state, and these enfilade the approaches to the dockyard, and are in positions reflecting credit on the officers of the engineer department. The small fort on the Strait Road, the entrance of the haven is progressing under the hands of the contractors. It is in contemplation to erect another and more powerful battery of heavy guns on Thorn Island, commanding the southern entrance of the haven.

MRS. LADY LANCE-DANES.—The total amount of the deposits lodged in the Military Savings-Banks during the year ended the 31st of March, 1850, was £55,327 11s. 1d. Of this sum £48,962 was lodged by cavalry and infantry, and £7,365 by the ordnance. The amount drawn by depositors during the year was £237,681, and the balance due to them by the public on the 31st of March, 1850, was £214,123. The total number of depositors on the same day was 9063, viz. 7859 cavalry and infantry, and 1204 ordnance.

DAANGERS OF BALL PRACTICE.—It has been usual, when the experiments were carrying on at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, by a detachment of the Foot Guards, for the officer in command, with two non-commissioned officers, to stand behind the target, and to give the order to fire. The officers to show themselves after each firing, and signal to the firing party with the aid of a small flag on which side of the target the balls passed when they did not hit the object against which they were directed. While the experiments were going on on Thursday week, one of the non-commissioned officers, who was standing behind the target, and the target, was struck by the target, and fortunately grazing the skin. During the experiments on the next day (Friday), one of the balls passed through the target in a part which had been previously fractured by the firing, and struck one of the corporals on the back, tearing the clothes nearly the entire breadth of his body, as he stood with his side to the back of the target. These narrow escapes will cause a change in the arrangements for firing in future.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—We learn, says the *Globe*, that Lady Franklin, desisted from renewing the search of Prince Regent's Inlet and its vicinity, and that the *Prince Albert* will again start for the north in about a month. Mr. Kennedy, who has command of this expedition, is now, we believe, in Orkney, engaging his crew, and looking out for a person to take charge of one of his boat parties. It gives us pleasure to state that the Admiralty have resolved to send Mr. Kennedy to the Arctic, and to give him the opportunity to communicate with Captain Austin, and bring back intelligence of the operations of the searching squadron.

SHIP TRENAILS.—A clause is to be inserted in the next Customs Amendment Bill, by the directions of the Lords of the Treasury, for the admission of free of all trenails imported into the United Kingdom from the British possessions abroad. In the meantime their Lordships have directed their admission free, being for ship-building purposes only, until the privilege shall have been sanctioned by act of Parliament.

COMMANDER OF THE ARTILLERY AT HONG-KONG.—Lieut. Colonel Tennant, 10th Battalion of A., is to proceed to China next month, by the overland route, to assume the command of the Artillery at Hong-Kong, in succession to the late Lieut. Colonel Nevett.

Major-General William Wood, C.B., has been appointed to the command of the troops serving in the Windward and Leeward Islands, vice Sir John P. Fitzgerald.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

ARTHUR ANDERSON, ESQ., M.P. FOR ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

The honourable member (eldest son of Robert Anderson, of Grimsstar, by Elizabeth, daughter of W. Ridland, of Lerwick, both in Shetland) was born at Grimsstar, in the February of 1792, educated at home until twelve years of age, when he was sent to school to the Rev. John Turnbull, of Lerwick (who is still living); in 1810, entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman, in her Majesty's ship *Arcton*, and subsequently served as clerk in other ships of the navy cruising in the Baltic, North Sea, the Channel, and off the Spanish and Portuguese coasts, and was engaged in several minor actions.

In 1815, the chances of fighting his way to promotion being over, and having no Parliamentary interest, he quitted the navy, entered a mercantile house in London as clerk, and in 1823 became a partner in the firm.

In 1831 and 1832 he took an active part with his partner, Mr. Wilcox, M.P. for Southampton, in the outfit and arrangement of the naval portion of the expedition for the liberation of Portugal, under Don Pedro, and in 1834 he also assisted in various equipments connected with the war in Spain against Don Carlos.

The transaction of business connected with these expeditions pointed out the importance of more regular communication with the Peninsula, and led Messrs. Wilcox and Anderson to form a company amongst their personal friends for the establishment of steam communication with Spain and Portugal; and in 1835, the *Berber*, 560 tons, was started on the line, on which she is still a favourite ship.

In the course of commerce with Spain, Mr. Anderson found a field for the industry of the Scotch islands, and in 1838 formed fishery establishments in Orkney and Shetland, to improve the fishing and curing, and open the Spanish market to the islands. After considerable cost and difficulty, he was successful; and a regular and increasing trade has sprung up between Spain and the islands.



MR. ARTHUR ANDERSON, M.P. FOR ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

From the Peninsular Company, and set on foot by the same men, sprang the Peninsular and Oriental, incorporated by Royal charter in 1840, for the purpose of extending communication with India. As one of the managing directors of the company, Mr. Anderson has the purpose of making arrangements about the route, especially through Egypt, visited Egypt, Greece, the ports of the Black Sea, Alexandria, Constantinople, and other places, and effected a convention with Mehmet Ali, for facilitating the transit for passengers and merchandise to and from India through Egypt. The company started their first boat, the *Hindustan*, for the Indian seas, from Southampton, to open up the comprehensive line of steam communication with India, in the September of 1842. The vessel was visited when about to start by several of the Cabinet Ministers, the East India Directors, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and other official personages, and rarely has any undertaking been more uninterruptedly successful. Their navigation has now attained to a magnitude far exceeding any similar private enterprise. Its fleet, in actual service and in process of construction, numbers thirty-one large steam-ships, the greater part of them from 1600 to 2000 tons burthen; and of the aggregate tonnage of 40,000 tons, and 15,000 horse-power. They employ about 3000 hands on board their steam-fleet, and as many more in sailing-vessels, in the transport of coals to their various stations; and they consume about 150,000 tons of coal annually. Its lines of communication extend from Southampton to Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, India, China, the coast of China, Smyrna, Constantinople, the ports of the Black Sea, and so, it is said, about to be extended to Australia and New Zealand. It has reduced the time formerly required by sailing-vessels for bringing these places into communication with each other to about one quarter. Its annual navigation for that purpose amounts to about eight hundred thousand miles, or little short of forty times the circumference of the globe. Its ships, while thus forming such powerful agents of social, commercial, and political intercourse, and consequently of peace and civilization, furnish at the same time a formidable auxiliary navy, being all arranged and constructed to carry heavy armaments in case of need; and the steam fleet of this company far exceeds the steam navy of any power in Europe, France alone excepted. Its capital and available funds amount to nearly £2,000,000. The amount of an Indian monthly mail may be imagined by any one who has seen one embarked at Southampton in one of the Company's large India mail steamers. It generally consists of upwards of 200 large boxes bulking above 200 tons, besides 120 forwarded to Marseilles, to be embarked in the same vessel at Malta; and each box is estimated to hold about 10,000 single letters. The India mail is now looked for with the punctuality of a Channel post, and friends in India seem scarce away from home.

But Mr. Anderson did not devote himself exclusively to these undertakings; he was one of the first members of the Anti-Corn-law League, and took an active part—especially by the publication of several pamphlets and letters—in the agitation.

In 1846 he received a requisition, signed by a large number of his countrymen, to become a candidate, in opposition to Mr. Frederick Dundas, at the next election; and accordingly, at the general election of 1847, had a severe, but victorious contest with the territorial power of the Earl of Zetland.

In the session of 1849 he moved for and obtained a committee to ascertain the practicability of reducing the naval expenditure by rendering the mercantile steam marine available, in case of need, for the national defence; in favour of which a unanimous report was obtained.

In the session of 1850 he spoke in reply to Mr. Disraeli, on his motion to remove local taxation from the agricultural interest to the Consolidated Fund, and stated that the landed interest already enjoyed exemptions from taxation pressing upon the rest of the community to the amount of £4,000,000.

His speech was afterwards published as a pamphlet, and had a large circulation. Mr. Anderson voted for the admission of Jews to Parliament, and for the repeal of the Navigation Laws; but spoke in opposition to several points of the Mercantile Marine Act of last session, as vexatious and unnecessary. He voted against Mr. Disraeli's recent motion, and for the Government bill against the Papal aggression.

The honourable member is opposed to the application of State funds for the purpose of religious endowment, but is in favour of a national, unsectarian system of education. He is an East Indian proprietor, and chairman of the association of proprietors of steam-shipping.

In 1822 Mr. Anderson married Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late C. Hill, Esq., of Scarborough.

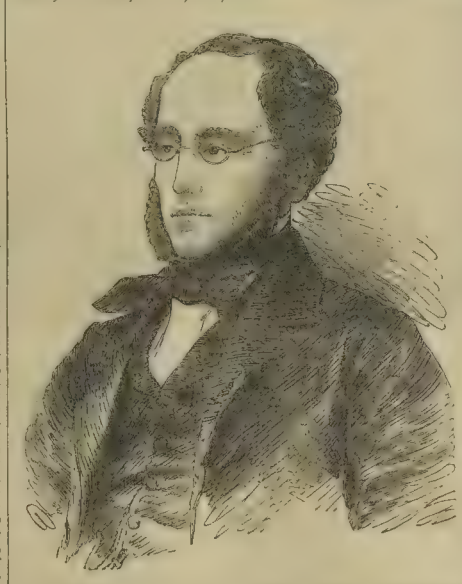
Our Portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

HENRY EDWARDS, ESQ., M.P. FOR HALIFAX.

The subject of our memoir, eldest son of Henry Lees Edwards, Esq., of Eye Nest, near Halifax, by Lea, daughter of Joseph Priestley, Esq., of White Windows, Yorkshire, was born at Eye Nest, in the July of 1812; sent to Captain White's school at Mortlake, Surrey, when seven years of age; afterwards to Mr. Charnock's, near Ripon; thence to Mr. Deafosse, at Richmond, Surrey, which he left when about seventeen, and for two years studied with a tutor at home. In 1830 he went to Paris, and was present during the three days of July; thence proceeded on a tour through France, Italy, and the Mediterranean; and returned to England in the December of 1831, with the intention of obtaining a commission in a cavalry regiment; in this, in consequence of being past the age for having his name entered, he was disappointed. He afterwards joined the 2nd West Yorkshire Yeomanry, in which he has now reached the rank of Major, and in which, from its formation, he has taken a very active interest. In 1846 (?) he was appointed a magistrate; and, in 1849, a deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire. The honourable member is in partnership with his brother, in an extensive foreign mercantile house near Halifax. Having always taken a very prominent and active part on the Conservative side in politics, he was invited, by requisition, signed by a large body of the constituency, and came forward as a candidate at the general election in 1847, in opposition to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Protheroe, Mr. Miall, and Ernest Jones. In the course of his canvass Mr. Protheroe withdrew, and Mr. Edwards was returned at the head of the poll, along with Sir Charles Wood, the numbers being:—Edwards, 311; Wood, 507; Miall, 549; Jones, 250.

His first speech in the House was early in the session of 1848, in favour of Mr. Mackinnon's Smoke Prolution Bill. He had always advocated the shortening of the hours of labour for women and children in factories, and was selected by the party to second Lord Ashley's first motion, in 1849, for the Ten Hours Bill in its integrity, and spoke frequently and at length in favour of the measure as one of great interest and importance to his constituents; and, on the noble Lord's compromise with the Government, in 1850, Mr. Edwards as vigorously opposed him. He has on recent occasions, at large meetings both in Yorkshire and Lancashire, along with the other promoters of that measure, received the thanks of the operatives for the exertions made in their behalf; and, at a very important gathering in his own borough, a special resolution of thanks was unanimously passed.

At the close of the last session he made a vigorous reply to Mr. Berkeley's attack on the yeomanry of England. He voted against his party for the maintenance of the African squadron, on the ground of protection and keeping faith with our settlers and missionaries. He voted for the repeal of the window-tax last session, and esteems the proposed arrangement, as at present understood, about the only redeeming feature in the Budget. In principle the hon. member is a Conservative, a firm supporter of the Established Church, opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy, colleges, and schools; not an advocate of Free Trade, but declared himself on the hustings in favour of allowing the measure a fair trial; is desirous of diminishing such taxes on consumption as press especially upon the working classes, such as tea, tobacco, malt, &c.



MR. HENRY EDWARDS, M.P. FOR HALIFAX.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

The family of the Edwards belongs to Warwickshire; the grandfather of the hon. member settled in Yorkshire in 1749, and a few years afterwards built the present mansion on the family estate. His mother's family, the Priestleys, of White Windows, trace their localisation in that quarter (according to Burke) for some centuries, and which existant family documents prove. The hon. member married, in April, 1838, Maria Churchill, eldest daughter of Thomas Coster, Esq., formerly of Marchwood, near Southampton, and now of the Regent's Park, and has several sons and daughters.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

IMPORTANT POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—On Saturday, the following regulations of the General Post-office, St. Martin-in-the-Grand, respecting letters addressed "London," were published by the command of her Majesty's Postmaster-General:—"Letters addressed 'Post-office, London,' or 'Poste Restante, London,' are delivered only at the window of the General Post-office, St. Martin-in-the-Grand. The hours of delivery from the Post-office window are from ten A.M. to four P.M. When the person applying for letters is a foreigner, he must produce his passport. When a foreigner does not apply in person, but by a messenger despatched for that purpose, the messenger must produce the passport of the person to whom the letters are addressed, as well as a written order, signed and forwarded by such person. In the case of a messenger being sent out for the letters of more persons than one, he must produce passports and orders from each person. If the applicant for the letters is a subject of the United Kingdom, he must be able to state from what place or district he expects letters before he can receive them. Subjects of States not issuing passports are treated as subjects of the United Kingdom. If letters are directed to individuals simply addressed 'London,' and not 'Post-office,' or 'Poste Restante, London,' they will not be delivered from the window at the Post-office. Foreign letters addressed 'Post-office,' or 'Poste Restante, London,' are retained two months at the Post-office window. Indian letters similarly addressed are retained one month at the window. After the expiration of these periods, both classes of letters are respectively sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be disposed of in the usual manner. All persons applying for letters at the Post-office window must be prepared to give the necessary explanations to the clerk at the window, in order to prevent mistakes and to ensure the delivery of the letters to the persons to whom they properly belong. It will much facilitate the business of the Post-office if the words, 'To be called for,' are added to the address of letters which are directed 'Post-office, London.'"

A few days ago, a horse belonging to Mr. W. Ridsdale, farmer, of Rowley, near Wetherby, Yorkshire, suddenly became ill and died. After death, a living snake, eighteen inches long, was taken from the animal's stomach.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

General Sir Charles Napier arrived in London on Wednesday morning, at a quarter past one o'clock, having travelled from Dover by the South-Eastern Railway. On arriving at the London-bridge terminus, the gallant General was received with three hearty cheers by the railway officials, who were drawn up to receive him.

A number of missionaries have arrived in London from France, by a steamer from Boulogne, on their way to China, by a vessel about to take her departure immediately for that country. The rev. missionaries take with them a considerable quantity of religious tracts, ornaments, and other articles of a costly description for church purposes, to assist them in carrying out the intentions of their mission.

We have to announce, that, by the exertions of Mr. E. W. Edwards, of the official assignee, arrangements are now completed, with the concurrence of all the public creditors, for the purpose of locating all the obligants sent out by Mr. Byrne to Natal, and confirming their titles to the several allotments. Mr. Byrne leaves this country for the colony by the next vessel, with full power and authority granted to him and Mr. Lampart, as the joint attorney of the assignees, to do all necessary acts to carry out, as far as practicable, the arrangements entered into by the bankrupt with her Majesty's Government.

A license was on Wednesday morning granted to the great chef (M. Soyer) for the sale of wines and spirits, &c., at Gore House.

A married woman, living near Winchester, was last week crushed to death between two trees, one of which had been just cut down by her husband, and fell across the other, against which she was leaning at the time.

Sir John Romilly will, it is said, shortly be appointed Master of the Rolls; when Sir A. Cockburn will become Attorney-General; and, it is believed, Mr. Page Wood Solicitor-General.

Several gentlemen connected with the "press" have formed themselves into a society, and given a series of dramatic performances in aid of the charities of the metropolis. Mr. W. J. Hurliston acts as honorary secretary and stage-manager.

We have much pleasure in noticing a subscription of £10 to the Leicester-square soup-kitchen, from Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.

The preliminary arrangements, we understand, will be made at Mr. Bishop's, of Bond-street.

During the operations of the Gas Company's men in Lord-street, Liverpool, a rather interesting relic was brought to light, viz. the old bridge which spanned Paradise, between the Whitechapel and the City. Exactly before the door of Mr. Gilham's shop, at the corner of Whitechapel, at the depth of a few feet from the surface, may be seen a portion of the coping of the summit of the arch of this old bridge, which, doubtless, the oldest inhabitant never saw in its pristine state.

The sixty-three Poles and Hungarians who had determined on proceeding to America, went on board the *Charles Crookes* on Monday morning, preparatory to sailing for the New World.

The South Shields shipwrights, after remaining out of employment nearly six weeks, and wasting one of the best months in the year, have returned to work, and are about to commence the building of the *Cambridge*.

The *Cambridge Chronicle* states that a requisition is about to be presented to Mr. G. F. Young to allow himself to be put in nomination for Cambridge, and predicts his success in conjunction with Lord George Manners and Mr. V. Ake. Mr. S. Crawford having signified his intention of resigning his connection with Rochdale in the event of a dissolution, Mr. Peto has been mentioned as his successor.

The general cash account of bankrupt estates, from the 31st of December, 1849, to the 1st of January, 1851, shows that the following sums had been paid out of court within the year:—By order of the Lord Chancellor, £400; by order of the Lord Chancellor, £10; by order of the Lord Chancellor, £173,048 17s. The net balance on the 1st of January last consisted of £26,320 18s. on account of bankrupt estates; £1,405,819 3s. 5d. bankruptcy fund account; £478 4s. 9d. unclaimed dividend account; £33,032 9s. 8d. on the Chief Registrar's account.

On Saturday an inquest took place at the Grey Mare Inn, Whitworth-road, Rochdale, on the body of a child, the son of Mr. Gaskell, the landlord of that house. A monkey that was in the house made a sudden spring, and, alighting on the head of the child, bit so severely, that, notwithstanding the utmost attention of a medical man, the child died in consequence. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The monkey has since been killed.

The total expenses of the Bankruptcy Court, including compensation to country commissioners, &c., for the past year, amounted to £96,428 19s.

The greatest supply of water to the city of Edinburgh in the month of February was 563 cubic feet per minute, and the least 512 cubic feet.

The Mayor of Southampton, Richard Andrews, Esq., and George Berrett, Esq., have been appointed by the Lord Chancellor magistrates for the town of Southampton.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Linton, well known as "The Bishop of Greta," died at his residence, Greta Hall, after a few days' illness. His decease will be lamented, doubtless, by many a young couple, who have been looking to him for the exercise of that potent spell which should bind them for life.

It is understood in the borough of Lewes, that Mr. Perfect, as soon as Parliament is dissolved, is to retire from the representation, and that his successor will be Henry Brand, Esq., who has for some time been private secretary to Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary.

It is rumored that at the next election for Cokermonth, John Steel, Esq., will offer himself in lieu of one of the sitting members, who contemplates retirement.

On Sunday morning last, two men and a woman were publicly baptized in the river Nile, at Knaresborough, by Mr. Franklin, Baptist minister of that town, in the presence of a large multitude of spectators.

In the event of a dissolution of Parliament, John Henry Phillips, Esq., of Williamston, has expressed his intention of becoming a candidate for the representation of the Yorkshire Boroughs, providing that a sufficient number of the electors should declare their readiness to support him with their votes. Mr. Phillips will come forward on the Conservative ticket.

On Tuesday morning, between four and five o'clock, a fire broke out at the Bell Tavern, kept by Mr. Boulter, at No. 5, Leicester-street, Leicester-square. A considerable amount of property was destroyed, but it is insured in the Standard Office. The adjoining premises were also much damaged.

The line of electric telegraph between Verviers and Ostend was opened to the public on the 15th inst., and it is probable that the wires between Verviers and Calais also will be complete within three months.

The heavy charges made by the Conservative Association, who has become the subject of inquiry by a sub-committee of the Shipowners' Association of Liverpool, lately appointed to inquire into the burdens and restrictions affecting British shipping, and strong efforts will be made to procure the total abolition of fees taken by British consuls, and to remunerate them by fixed salaries in lieu thereof.

A melancholy accident, resulting in the death of a person named Pascoe, a porter employed by the South-Western and South Coast Railway Companies, happened at the Portsmouth terminus on Monday morning. The mail train left the Waterloo-road terminus at 9.30 on Sunday night, and on arriving at the junction, the engine, which was a new one, and had a new engine from the factory, and gave the signal for the carriages to move on. Subsequently he was found lying on the rails, nearly cut in two, every carriage having passed over his body—the supposition being that he had slipped off the step of the carriage and fell under the wheels, and hence his death. The deceased was Charles Atkinson, Robert Roberts, Francis Curran, and Jas. Inversdale, four sailors now on strike with the rest of the crew, were charged at Liverpool, on Monday, at the instance of Messrs T. Tobin and Son, with having signed articles as part of the crew of the *Lord Elgin*, Captain Smith, and afterwards refusing to go on board. They were committed for thirty days.

The *New York Sun* gives us the following information:—"Jenny Lind has completely won the affections of the people of New York. When she heard the news of the *Atlantic's* safety, she wept and sung for joy! It will be remembered (adds the *Sun*) that Jenny came to this country in the *Atlantic*. Thousands of Americans are now preparing to visit London during the 'World's Fair,' and prices of passage in the packet-ships are advancing."

It is in contemplation to erect a new monument in commemoration of Bishop Hooper, in place of the old and insignificant one now standing in St. Mary's-square, Gloucester.

The ship *Adelphi*, now in Dublin, sustained much damage by fire on one night of the 14th inst., supposed to have originated in the main's berth.

On Tuesday morning the family of Sir George Beresford were greatly alarmed, in consequence of a fire breaking out in the town residence, No. 5, Beaumont-street, High-street, Marylebone. It commenced in the third-floor front-room, and was occasioned by a person reading in bed, when a spark falling on the褥垫, and set the bedding in flames. The bed and furniture were destroyed, and the building much damaged.

It is a curious fact, that, of all Lord Dinorbin's tenantry in the counties of Anglesey and Carnarvon, there is not a married pair; all are single—either old maids, bachelors, widows, or widgers, or, with a bachelor's agree to manage the whole. Malheurism, indeed, is here realised.

The *Western Flying Post* announces that Lord Dunraven, eldest son of the Earl of Cork, a Protectionist, will most likely succeed the late Sir A. Hood for West Somerset.

A return has been issued by order of the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Labouchere, of the number and description of persons employed on each of the railways in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively open for traffic on the 29th of June, 1850, and the length of the line. A similar return has been made of each line and branch line of railway which had been authorised, but which might not yet have been taken into traffic on the same day, distinguishing the length of each line on which the works have been in progress, and the length on which they might not have been in progress on that day, and specifying the act or acts authorising such railways.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the mental derangement of Abbas Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, increased to such a degree that he is in a most wretched state, that it is impossible to get in the taxes; and that favourites are squandering what remains of the treasures accumulated by Mehmet Ali.

OHIO.—Lightning-rods, Indian corn, preserved peaches, chewing tobacco, an leaf, artificial teeth, fine shirts. American Catawba wine, henn-drawing machines, teeth and legs, books, trunks, pianos, mechanical dentistry, morocco leather, and skins.



SALUTING THE "ST. LAWRENCE," ON HER NEARING SOUTHAMPTON.

compound microscope, brushes, brooms, whistles, lard oil, candles, improved bank lock, beef, tallow, lard, flour, mortising and boring machine, corn, starch, geological specimens, stuffed buck-eye squirrel, surgical instruments and plough, patent churn, corn-broom, steam-dried corn meal, commercial and banking tables.

Rhode Island.—Printed calicoes, cotton goods, meat-cutters, and stuffs.

Tennessee.—Gin cotton, cotton and wool cards, steam-engine, quartz-cutter, gold and other ores.

Pennsylvania.—Artificial teeth and dentists' gold foil, flour, subsoil plough and implements.

Indiana.—Flour extractor, self-weighting grain scales, grain drill, and agricultural machinery.

Maryland.—Netting machines and specimens, reaping and mowing machines, pig iron, iron ore, soap, glass ware, soap-stone, &c.

Kentucky.—Planetarium, mustard, bed-quilts, and farm specimens.

New York.—Bevel sawing machine, harness, trunks, anti-friction presses, prepared animals, birds, mineral paint, tanning mills, samples of wheat and maple sugar, Indian corn, chairs, railroad car-springs, smut machines, furs, machine for finishing and backing books, bibles for the blind, pianofortes, ploughs, cars, sweeps, seals, bonnets, model iron, frame, blocks, self-det. var. compass, model wagon, agricultural implements, pony sleigh, herbarium, stoves, Argill's

knots, leather, lithography, farm products, starch, daguerrotypes, Saxony wool, needlework, body braces, ivory articles and combs; willow, bead, silk mats; flint-glass, flour, farina, American forest and other woods, ladies' shoes, model for tempering saws, coat, panalouns, axes and edge tools, dental instruments, stone polish and plumbar, books and specimens of binding, specimens of printing materials, saimander, telegraph register and keys, barley, oak chairs, hats, merino wools, hairwork, wigs, &c., gold pens and cases, oil floor-cloth, India rubber shoes, centrifugal pump, brick machines, printing and paper, map of United States, model water-wheel, furnaces, self-operating oil-press, nautical instruments, iron bridge, railroad horse-power seed-planter, oil painting of wild flowers, elastic trusses, kiln-dried Indian meal, extra Genesee flour, oil of peppermint, &c.

Alabama.—Minerals, cotton, rice, corn, hominy, flour, and varieties of grain.

Missouri.—Raw iron ore, cotton and mineral produce.

New Jersey.—Zinc, iron, and steel manufactures, iron wire, rivets, shears, trimmers, scissors, floor oil-cloth, &c.

Illinois.—Virginia grain reaper, patent reaper, and varieties of agricultural produce and implements.

South Carolina.—Sea Island cotton, Upland cotton, clean rice, sheaf rice, spirits of turpentine, phaciton carriage, cypress canoe, shirting, drilling, sheeting, palmetto, oak, cedar, poplar woods, sweet gum wood, circular table, basket.

Mobile.—Iron ore and iron works, manufactured tobaccos, mining and other implements, &c.

Michigan.—Burt's solar compass, agricultural productions, and mechanical contrivances, &c.

Our own Correspondent, who, through the kindness of the South-Western Company, specially visited the frigate on the 16th inst., speaks well of her orderly equipment, trim spars and rigging, general cleanliness, and the healthy and contented looks of her seamanlike crew. The captain and officers all showed him the greatest courtesy, and complimented the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News* for their desire to further acquaintance of the public with that vessel and its noble mission. On visiting the lower decks, the frigate did not seem to bear a full cargo, though she only carries guns on her spar-deck.

The Mayor of Southampton had invited the officers to visit Winchester and its notabilities on the following day, and they were afterwards to be entertained by him at a *déjeuner* at his private residence near the city.

A banquet to the United States Consul, at Southampton, is to be given by the inhabitants on the 26th inst., at which the captain and officers of the *St. Lawrence* will be present.

Next week we shall give additional illustrations of this very interesting arrival.



THE "ST. LAWRENCE" ENTERING SOUTHAMPTON DOCK.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

THE CADY'S DAUGHTER—The beautiful Ballad "I saw not her face," sung by Mr. Rafter, in the above admired operetta, at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane; also at various Concerts, by Mr. Lund, Mr. Francis, Mr. Young, &c. is now published in two keys—in B flat for tenor, and G for the generality of voices. Price 2s. (Sent postage free.)

DUFFY and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street, where may be had the whole of the music in "The Cady's Daughter."

NEW COMIC SONGS, price 1s. each, forwarded postage free.—*The Lost Child*, words by T. H. Sidi; *The Rising Generation*, John Huft's Exhibition, words by F. W. N. Haily; *General Hivvau and the Hivvians*, Guy Lawless, with additional verses (all the preceding illustrated by Jones); *Wanted, a Servant*; *Nervous Wife*; *Miseries of Moving*; *Married Man*. The words of all the preceding are unobjectionable, and adapted to well-known melodies, in a suitable key for the voice, with easy pianoforte accompaniments. London: Published by B. WILLIAMS, 11, Paternoster-row.

NEW MUSIC.—THE PIANISTA.
Lurjanthe, 2s.; Le Prophète, 4s.; Sonnambula, 2s.;
Norma, 2s.; Les Huguenots, 4s.; Lucia, 4s.; Don Pasquale, 2s.;
and thirty other operas, 2s. each, are in the "Pianista," full music size.
Any three numbers sent post free for 78 stamps.—Pianista offices, 104,
Argyll-street, Regent-street, and 67, Paternoster-row.
* * * The pianoforte arrangements of these operas in the "Pianista"
are the best in Europe.—Atlas.

MISS C. THERINE HAYES and Mdlle
JENNY LIND.—The only English Ballads sung by the above distinguished Vocalists are, "Take this Lute," by Benedict; "The Lonely Rose," by Balfe, and "Oh, Summer Morn," by Meyerbeer; sung by Mdlle. Lind: "Those Happy Days are gone," by Lavanti; "Why do I weep for thee?" by Wallace; "Oh sing to me," by Osborne; and "My last thoughts are of thee," by Maynard, sung by Miss Hayes.—**CRAMES, BEALE, and Co.,** 301, Regent-street.—N.B. The whole of the music published by the late Messrs. Hayes and Co. can

PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE, and
CO. have the best of every description, English and Foreign,
New and Secondhand, for **SALE or HIRE.**—201, Regent-street, and
67, Conduit-street.

PIANOFORTES. EXTRAORDINARY.—A
superior **MICROCHORDIEN PIANO**, with all Improvements

to the present day, do, full compass and fine expression of tone, 2 guineas; others, 23 guineas and 21 guineas.—JOHN and HENRY MOORE and CO., Practical Makers, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within.

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PIANOFORTES at Manufacturing Prices.—
Messrs. **HOLDERNESSE and CO.**, 444, New Oxford-street,
London, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-
duced the price of their *Piccolo* Pianos, in rosewood, zebra,
or walnut-tree-wood cases, to 25 guineas each. These beautiful in-
struments are 6½ octaves (C to A) in compass, combine all the latest
improvements, are possessed of amazing power, combined with

sweetness of tone and finished with the same care and attention that has hitherto so distinguished their manufacture, warranted for three years, and exchanged if not approved of. N.B. A variety of good second-hand by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, and other makers, from £10; and double and single-action Harps, by Erard, from £10.—Every description of musical instrument tuned, repaired, and taken in exchange.

HARRIS'S CRYSTAL SPECTACLES are of well-known excellence for Preserving the Sight. Best blue

SPECTACLES.—The only true and correct mode of ascertaining the exact Spectacles required is by SMEE'S OPTOMETER—an instrument by which the condition of the

HOENE, THORNTONWAITE, and WOOD, Opticians, 123, Newgate-street, London.

SOYER'S RELISH.—This entirely new and cheap Sauce for Fish, Cold Meat, Game, Poultry, Gravy, Stews, Soups, Salad, &c., is now to be had throughout Europe. Sole Agents Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to Her Majesty at 21, Boho-square. Also, Soyer's Original Sauce, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully established, and proves that Alpaca will outlast any other material hitherto used for umbrellas. It may be obtained of most umbrella-dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s 6d.—W. and J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 75, Cheap-side.—Agents for the United States, F. Derby and Co., 12, Park-place, New York.

GRAHAM and HEDLEY'S GENUINE
ROLL COCOA.—The superiority of this article over all other
 preparations of Cocoa, consists in its perfect purity. See the testimonials
 of Dr Ure and Dr Sheridan Muspratt, printed upon the wrapper of
 each roll. Sold retail by all respectable Grocers and Tea-dealers
 Wholesale Depdt, One-Swan yard, Bishopsgate-street.

ARTISTS in HAIR and MOURNING
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PERSONS of INDUSTRIOUS HABITS
 either in or out of Trade, may realise a moderate INCOME by the sale of articles of hourly consumption. For full particulars apply, either personally or by letter, to the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, London.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY has, for 150 years, received extensive and increasing public patronage. The stock, comprising Ivory, Bone, Horn, and Stag Handles, stands unrivalled in extent and variety; the prices are the lowest remunerating and the quality of every article is guaranteed. DEANE'S justly celebrated Monument Razor is still unsurpassed. A large and choice assortment of Scissors for every purpose. Warranted Pen and Pencil Knives, 6d. each, and upwards. **GEORGE and JOHN DEANE**, Wholesale and Retail Cutlers and Engraving Instrumental Manufacturers, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

"WHERE SHALL WE GO THIS MORNING?" Such is usually the query over the breakfast table with visitors to London. Let us answer the question. If you can admire the most beautiful specimens of paper mill manufacture which are produced in this country, displayed in the most attractive forms—if you want a handsome or useful dressing-case, work-box, or writing-desk—if you need any

PEARLY TEETH.—ROWLAND'S
DENTIFRICE, compounded of the
choicest and most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal,
extracts all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, and ensures a pearl-
whiteness to the enamelled surface. Its antiseptic and anti-acrid

properties arrest the further progress of decay of the teeth, and induce a healthy action of the gums. The breath also, from the salubrious and disinfecting qualities of the Colono, attains a grateful sweetness; and purity. Price 2s. 9d. per box — (CAUTION: The proprietor's name and address, thus:— "A ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden are engraven on the Government stamp, which is affixed on each box. Sold by chemists, and by druggists and perfumers.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTER
TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth-bru
searches thoroughly into the divisions, and cleanses them in the

extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose: Is Particularly prepared for training Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia (rats which will not rot) in common hair. Improved Clothes-brushes, which clean the hair in one-third the time. An immense Stock genuine and cheap Shyners, sold at METCALFE'S, BINGLEY, a CO.'s only London branch 16, & 18, Oxford-street, one door from Holl-street. Metcalfe's A. Kamee Tooth-Powder, 2s. per box.

NEW SHOW-ROOMS for BEDSTEADS.
HEAL and BON have erected some extensive Warehouses

the purpose of offering every description of Bedstead. In Iron, the stock will include every sort manufactured, from the cheap stump, or servant's use, to the handsomely-ornamented tubular-pillared canopy, as well as Brass Bedsteads of every shape and pattern, and in Wood Bedsteads, their rooms are sufficiently extensive to allow them to hit a variety, both in polished Birch and Mahogany, of four-post, canopy and French, and also of openwork; but it is—indeed, in fact, to keep in line every sort of bedstead that is made. They have also a general assortment of the culture childrens, cradles, and cunies, so as to render the stock complete for the furnishing of bedsteads, as well as for the

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

VOL. XVIII.]

SUPPLEMENT, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851.

[GRATIS.]

THE FESTIVAL OF LABOUR.

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Con espressione e vivace.

MUSIC BY HENRY RUSSELL.

ff *a tempo*

Ga - ther, ye Na - tions, ga - ther! From forge, and mine, and mill! Come, Sei - ence and In -

ven - tion; Come, In - dus - try and Skill! Come with your wo - ven won - ders, The blos - soms of the

colla voce

loom, That ri - val Na - ture's fair - est flow'rs In all but their per - fume; Come with your brass and

ad lib.

i - ron, Your sil - ver and your gold, And arts that change the face of earth, Un - known to men of

old. Ga - ther, ye Na - tions, ga - ther! From ev' - ry clime and soil, The new Con - fe - de -

ad lib.

ra - tion, The Ju - bi - lee of toil.

SECOND VERSE.

We strive not for dominion;—
Who'er the worthiest be,
Shall bear the palm and garland,
And crown of victory.
In kindly emulation
His willing hand we'll seek,
And own him brother, and a friend,
Whatever tongue he speak,

Whate'er his clime or colour,
His lineage or his creed,
To him shall honour due be given
For honourable deed.
Gather, ye Nations, gather!
Exalt them—for you can—
The dignity of labour,
The brotherhood of man.

THIRD VERSE.

The world is growing wiser,
New thoughts and hopes are born;
Too long we've dwelt in darkness,
And tarried for the morn.
Too long in foolish warfare
We've dipp'd our bleeding hands;
But wisdom, taught by suffering keen,
Comes beaming o'er the lands,

Our princes and our people
The grateful truth have learned,
And strive for glory, purer far
Than lathes ever earned.
Gather, ye Nations, gather!
Let ancient discords cease,
And earth, with myriad voices,
Awake the song of Peace.

[illegible]

Flour of Lentils, Arabica Food, &c.

